

# Killings—1911. WALTER MERRILL SHOT AND KILLED

Negro Assailant Also Loses  
His Life

DIFFICULTY AT LEON

Friends of Merrill Scour Woods  
for Negro Not Knowing he  
Was Dead

PARTICULARS ARE MEAGRE

Merrill Received His Death Wound  
Saturday and Citizens of Brantley  
and Dozier Kept Up Search  
Until Sunday Afternoon for Assailant  
When His Body Was Found

LEVERNE, ALA., May 7.—A difficulty occurred at Leon, Ala., Saturday, in which Walter Merrill and Bob Dawson, the latter a negro, were both killed, the negro using a shotgun. It is not known what kind of a weapon Merrill used.

The trouble arose between the two over some work. The negro had been formerly in the employ of Merrill but had left him, returning later, however. Some trouble, the particulars of which could not be learned, arose between them, terminating in the death of both.

Merrill died at 12 o'clock Saturday night and the entire citizenship of Brantley and Dozier communities with the sheriff and deputies of Dozier, turned out and scoured the country all Saturday night and up to Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the body of the negro, still in death, was found within 100 yards of where the difficulty occurred, he evidently having died within a short time after he was shot by Merrill.

MR. ROLING KILLS A NEGRO

LATTER CURSED HIM AND IS ADVANCING ON HIM WITH A KNIFE WHEN

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., May 10.—This morning at 6 o'clock Mr. J. M. Roling, superintendent on the Carlisle plantation, a short distance from the city, shot and instantly killed Bill Williams alias Kili Williams, a negro employe. Mr. Roling had given the negro instructions to plow a certain

time. The negro grew very sulky and refused. Mr. Roling again instructed the negro to do as he requested, whereupon the negro used a violent oath, saying no white man could run over him. Drawing his knife from his pocket, he opened the blade with his teeth and started toward Mr. Roling, the latter requesting him not to advance on him or he would shoot. The negro paid no heed to this but continued advancing. A demand was made the third time to stop. Mr. Roling seeing that his life was endangered, fired on the negro, striking him instantly.

CARNAGE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

SEVERAL NEGROES ARE KILLED  
AND SEVERAL WOUNDED IN  
SHOOTING AFFAIRS, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER

WISLA 2-20-11

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 19.—A regular carnage in which negroes participated and suffered, was experienced in Jefferson county Saturday and Sunday. At mine No. 16, in the western part of county Saturday afternoon, a white man killed a negro in self-defense; at Republic, another mining town, a bad negro from Colorado attempted to shoot up the village and he fell to the ground well filled with lead.

When the officers took after him at Trussville furnace quarters, a regular riot took place and one negro was killed and one fatally shot. Deputy sheriffs Newman, McBuff and Hartfield rushed to the scene and a running battle followed and another negro was fatally hurt. Deputy Sheriffs Sugg, Chew and Bran with blood hounds rushed to the scene and further trouble is looked for.

The northbound Louisville and Nashville Railroad train hit a negro at Pasqua, near Calera, today fatally injuring him. Two other negroes became involved in an affray today in the city and one was fatally wounded.

NEGRO IS SLAIN, OFFICER

SHOT IN RUNNING FIGHT

WISLA 8-17-11

Deputy Tucker of Irwin Wounded  
Dan Turner Killed.

Ocala, Fla., Aug. 16.—Sheriff W. A. Tucker, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff A. L. Tucker and Dr. J. C. Luke, went out in their automobile from the city late yesterday afternoon to the plantation of L. W. J. McClelland, four miles on the Titon road, to arrest a negro, Dan Turner, who was wanted for the murder of a negro in Coffee county recently.

As the officers approached a negro shanty on Mr. McClelland's farm, Turner made a break from the rear through a cotton field. The sheriff and deputy gave chase, and while the negro used a shotgun the officers used their pistols and a running fight between them over and through a cotton field lasted for quite a distance and until the officers exhausted their ammunition, the last two shots falling the fleeing fugitive.

One shot hit him in the body and

he in the forehead. He not only had fired four times on the officers in his flight. Deputy A. L. Tucker received the only shot from the negro's gun, which produced only a flesh wound in the lower left leg, and he will not suffer seriously from its effect. The negro's body was brought into town.

This negro was arrested by the sheriff of Coffee county soon after the commission of his crime, but while being taken to the jail made his escape and came to Irwin county.

MADE RIOT IN GEORGIA

WHITE MAN KILLED AS RESULT  
OF QUARREL BETWEEN NEGROES  
OVER DIVISION ON TIP.

JACKSON, GA., Aug. 26.—One white man is dead and several others injured as the result of a race trouble caused by a quarrel between two negro bell "hops" over the division of a tip from a departing guest at an Indian Springs hotel last night.

The night clerk sought to have the negroes arrested and the latter fired upon Sheriff Crawford of Butt County, and nine other deputies when they approached the negro quarters. Jesse Singley, one of the deputies, was killed. Deputy J. R. Connor was shot through the thigh and Deputy C. T. Thornton was shot in the leg.

At the time the officers were ambushed none of them had fired and the survivors declare they had no intention of doing so if they could make the arrests peacefully. Two negroes have been taken into custody for the shooting and trouble is feared to-night. Judge Daniels, who is holding Superior Court at Jackson, has ordered out the Jackson Rifles and isolver and began shooting, three bullets striking the negro. In his attempt to flee, the negro fell and broke his leg. He is now in jail.

There was great excitement among the guests at the five or six hotels at the springs and many of them have left fearing further trouble.

CONDUCTOR KILLS PASSENGER.

Wanted to Shoot Negro on Train in Self-Defense.

WISLA 2-20-11

TAMPA, FLA., Feb. 19.—When an excursion train of the Atlantic Coast Line, returning from the aviation exhibition in this city to Fort Meyers, reached the Lakeland yards tonight, Conductor Richard Butt, of Sanford, was compelled to shoot and kill a negro named Charles Whitfield, who was raising a disturbance.

The conductor attempted to put the negro off the train whereupon the latter shot three times, missing Butt. The latter quickly drew his own weapon and shot three times, the bullets taking effect in the negro's chest and shoulder.

KILLS OBSTREPEROUS NEGRO

OPELIKA MAN PUTS END TO BLACK WHO INSULTS WIFE AND THEN THREATENS HER

WISLA 3-2-11

OPELIKA, ALA., May 1.—G. D. Davis, a white man, shot and instantly killed John Robinson, a negro, Saturday night at Oak Bowery, a small village ten miles north of this place.

Robinson drove a team of Davis' mules to Opelika Saturday, and when

landed the negro for mistreating the team. This made him angry and he used some abusive language, and Saturday night about 12 o'clock he called Davis up, and when asked what he wanted, replied that he had come to see about them d—m. Mrs. Davis had been telling.

When Davis opened the door the negro was standing on the porch with an axe and a razor in his hands, and when he made a move towards Davis, the latter reached for his shot gun and fired. The shot took effect just above the heart.

Justice George Norwood empaneled a jury and investigated the case Sunday morning with the result that Davis was exonerated and discharged.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT MARIANNA

NEGRO SHOOTS PROMINENT MERCHANT AND IS IN TURN SHOT

THREE TIMES AND BREAKS LEG.

WISLA 5-6-11

PENSACOLA, FLA., May 6.—A long distance telephone message from Marianna, Fla., this afternoon, says that a man is considerably excited over a shooting affray this afternoon in which B. W. Davis, a prominent hardware merchant, was slightly wounded and Jack Worthington, reputed to be one of the worst negroes in that section, was wounded three times and suffered a broken leg.

The negro recently became involved in a difficulty and struck John Milton over the head with a whip, escaping. Today he appeared at the store of Davis and while there relatives of Milton appeared. When they did, the Worthington drew a revolver and began firing, one of his bullets striking Mr. Davis in the leg. W. M. Stone, a brother-in-law of Milton, drew his revolver and began shooting, three bullets striking the negro. In his attempt to flee, the negro fell and broke his leg. He is now in jail.

NEGRO KILLS WHITE MAN  
TO AVENGE WIFE'S INJURY

WISLA 6-11

James Gilliam Is Killed Near Newberry, S. C.

Augusta, Ga., March 3.—A special tonight from Newberry, S. C., says:

James Gilliam, a white tenant on the plantation of John C. Hopps in the "Old Town" community near this place, was shot and killed by Sam Booser, a negro, late this afternoon and to-night every white man for miles around was a member of the posse which was scouring the country for the slayer.

It was stated earlier in the day Gilliam had cut the throat of the negro's wife, seriously wounding her, but that this would not prevent a lynching if Booser were captured. Constable Elisee, Sheriff Buford and a number of citizens in automobiles left Newberry to-night for "Old Town."

According to the best information, Gilliam was shot in the back of the neck, the negro having gone for his gun as soon as he learned his wife had been injured. He found Gilliam at the Hopps home.

# NEGRO EDITOR TAKEN TO WILKES COUNTY

He Must Answer Charge of  
Criminal Libel.

WISLA 11-27-11

Washington, Ga., Nov. 25.—On a warrant charging criminal libel Julian St. George White, an Atlanta negro mail carrier and editor of the "Georgia Broadaxe," was brought to Washington this morning from Atlanta. This action is the outgrowth of an article which White reproduced in the Broadaxe on Nov. 11 anent the assassination of Charles Hollingshead on Oct. 28 by T. B. Walker, a negro farm hand, now under sentence of death for that crime. The article appearing in the Broadaxe purported to be a special dispatch from Washington to a negro paper in Chicago. The Chicago paper first publishing the article is called "The Defender" and is published by a negro named Abbott. The motive for Walker's act in killing Hollingshead was stated in the article to have been in defense of Walker's wife and details were mentioned which many citizens of Wilkes county, it is asserted, know to have been without any semblance of foundation.

When white citizens of Washington and Wilkes county learned of the article in the Broadaxe people here were highly indignant. Steps were taken immediately to arrest the author of the statements. Pinkerton detectives were placed in charge of the matter both in Atlanta and in Chicago and it was intended to push the matter to the full extent of the law. White's arrest was the first step in the direction of thoroughly airing the matter. He will be tried before Judge William Wynne of Washington City Court just as soon as evidence and witnesses can be secured.

OFFICERS KILL THREE NEGROES.

Several Others Wounded as Result of Raid on a Club Room.

WISLA 2-6

FORT ARTHUR, TEX., Feb. 5.—Three negroes are dead and several wounded as a result of a raid on a negro club room early today.

Sheriff Giles with Deputies Daniels, Wilson and Devoe came by automobile from Beaumont about midnight and quietly surrounded the house located in "Mistmain Alley." Sheriff Giles states that as they demanded entrance, the negroes began shooting and the officers opened fire. When the smoke cleared, three negroes, Will Cole, Will Leonard and Ike Johnson, were dead, several were wounded and thirty-one were corraded in a corner of the room.

The dead were turned over to an undertaker, the wounded sent to a hospital and the thirty-one prisoners taken to Beaumont.



# THREE WHITE MEN HELD AS SLAYERS

## NEGRO RESISTED WHIPPING.

DECATUR COUNTY MEN IN JAIL ON  
WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Bainbridge, Ga., April 5. Three white men, James Portcham, Oscar Spooner and Gus Gee, were bound over to-day on the charge of the murder of a negro named Cheatham on last Saturday night. They were all committed to jail without the privilege of giving bond.

The evidence of the wife of Cheatham and his five-year-old son was to identify the men, who it is alleged had blacked their faces.

The defense tried to prove alibi but the evidence of identification was sufficiently strong to bind them over.

Cheatham was killed at his home early Saturday night.

It is not known what motive prompted the slayers but it is alleged that the negro had been rather surly for several weeks and refused to speak to white people when he passed them. It is thought that it was the intention of the slayers to whip the negro, but kill him when they met resistance.

The son was shot in the head but escaped with a slight wound and the woman was hit over the head with a gun.

The three white men will be tried at May term of the Superior Court.

## NEGRO'S SKULL LIKE PAPER.

### TAP ON HEAD KILLS HIM

*Lang News - 6-12-11*  
Unusual Cause of Negro's Death at Valdosta.

Valdosta, Ga., June 11. Henry Trodder, a well known negro, died during last night and the coroner's jury this afternoon brought in a verdict to the effect that his death was caused by a blow from Policeman Sharp's club. The examining physician states that the negro's skull was broken and that it was as thin as paper.

It is said that Sharp arrested two negroes at the Georgia Southern depot and carried them to the rear door of the city prison, where Trodder and another negro were standing. Sharp asked the negroes to stand aside, but they refused and he shoved one of the prisoners against Trodder, who said something and threw his hand to his pocket. The officer reached over one of his prisoners and tapped Trodder on the head.

Trodder remained on the streets some time and sat up and talked after he went home, but died during the night. The physicians who examined him said that his skull was broken, due to the thinness of the bone.

No warrant has been issued for Sharp.

# DESPERATE NEGRO SLAYS AND WOUNDS

## Deputies McCord, Ellis And Naftel Shot

## FIGHT LAST HOURS

## Murderer Barricades Himself and Resists Arrest Until Body is Riddled by Officers

## BURNED OUT OF HIS CABIN

Negro Slays One Black and Fatally  
Wounds Another and Trouble Fol-  
lows Attempt to Arrest—Effort Made  
to Burn Corpse—McCord and Ellis  
Badly Wounded

*Mint Advs. 5-23-11*  
Two negroes are dead and another is dying, two deputy sheriffs are seriously wounded, one deputy and B. F. Alford, a taxicab chauffeur, are both limped about the arms and shoulders with squirrel shot as the result of trouble which occurred on the Williams place, near Davenport, Montgomery County, approximately twenty miles south of Montgomery, on the mobile road Sunday morning.

The dead, Tom Benson and Peter Foils. Mortally wounded, Ike Primers. Wounded, Deputy Sheriff H. H. McCord, shot once in the abdomen and three times in the legs.

Owen H. Ellis, shot in the face and shoulders and arms. He will lose his right eye.

Eugene Naftel, shot in the arms and breast.

B. F. Alford, shot in the arms, hands and shoulders.

The wounds of both Deputies McCord and Ellis are serious, but unless complications set in, the wounds will not prove of a fatal nature.

## Negro Barricades Himself.

The wounding of the deputies is the result of a battle with the negro, Benson, who had barricaded himself in his cabin and defied arrest after killing Foils instantly, and fatally wounding the Primers negro.

The fight between the officers and the negro continued at intervals practically throughout Sunday, and the negro was driven from his place of shelter only after fire had been set to the cabin. Forced by flame and smoke to quit his position the negro burst from the cabin and collapsed, but when the deputies advanced he arose, opened fire and wounded three of his would-be captors before his body fell

in a heap, fairly shot to pieces.

Nothing could be learned of the trouble between the three negroes, but it seems that Benson made short work of Foils and inflicted wounds upon Primers from which he cannot recover.

## Defies Arrest.

When he had brought both negroes to the ground, from all accounts, Benson virtually became crazed, and when he wounded Primers negro had been for the first time the negro emerged beside the body of the negro he had slain and, heavily armed, defied all comers.

No one of the negroes about the place took it upon himself to approach Benson and he remained seated by the body of his dead victim until the crowd about the place grew to such proportions as to warn Benson that his position was not a safe one.

The negro proceeded to his cabin and barricaded himself, shouting through his window that he would die before he would submit to arrest.

Sheriff Horace Hood was then notified.

## Deputies Try Persuasion.

Then Sheriff received the message of the killing shortly after 10:30 o'clock and deputies Ellis Rives and Naftel were sent to the scene. Upon reaching the cabin, while Deputies Ellis and Naftel stood guard, Deputy Rives went to the window of the negro's cabin and talked with the negro for nearly three hours, trying to induce him to surrender without resistance.

Realizing that pleading was in vain he deputies withdrew and telephoned Sheriff Hood to send additional men, arms and ammunition. Meanwhile they prepared to storm the cabin, and this they did do shortly.

When the deputies fired their first shots the barricaded negro returned fire, and Deputy Naftel was wounded in the shoulders and one arm by squirrel shot from a shotgun with which Benson was armed.

## Reinforcements Awaited.

After Naftel was wounded the three deputies stood guard and waited for the additional men who had been summoned.

Sheriff Hood and Deputies McCord and Bridges composed the additional force of officers. They reached the scene shortly after two o'clock.

The sheriff and his deputies held parley and it was decided to open concerted fire upon the cabin. This was done and the house in which Benson was barricaded was fairly shot to pieces.

A Krag-Jorgensen rifle, a Winchester rifle, pistols and shotguns were brought into play, and the high-powered rifles splintered the board of the cabin and partially wrecked the chimney. Meanwhile the negro was returning fire through a loop, and one was injured. At the same time the deputies seemed to be getting none the better of the affair.

## Maintains Defence.

Finally the firing was ceased and a rother of the barricaded negro was sent to the cabin with a view of getting Benson to surrender without further trouble. The negro refused to consent to any compromise and when his brother had left, he opened the door of the cabin and began to fire deliberately. He shot Deputy Ellis in the face and shoulders, then stepped back and slammed the door apparently uninjured.

By this time several hundred people, including a posse from the neighborhood of Letobatchie, Lowndes County had gathered about the place.

From a distance the negro was again urged to surrender, and upon his refusal the officers determined to burn him out. Fire was set to the cabin and the deputies withdrew. The flames began to gain a headway. The first time the negro emerged from his place of protection.

## Collapses in Doorway.

Whether or not the negro was overcome by smoke is not known, but when the door was opened he fell out in a heap. The deputies thought he had been wounded and began to approach him, but when they were within

about fifty yards of the cabin door they saw him rise and with a gun in his hand, and with a look of defiance, he fired at the deputies, wounding them in the chest, arms and arms.

At this stage the object of the fighting occurred. The account of Deputy McCord is the most vivid.

"The negro who ran out of the cabin into a small garden, and, protected by the garden fence, leveled his revolver at Sheriff Hood. I saw him in the fire before he could open fire at the sheriff, and this drew his attention to me.

## Negro and McCord Fight.

"The battle then became one of skill to mark between the negro and myself. I emptied both of my revolvers at him and he emptied his at me. When I wounded him or not I do not know, but he ran back and got his shot gun and fired upon me, wounding me in the stomach and legs.

"I thought he had finished me. I went to the sheriff and told him what had happened. He then sent me back to the negro.

By this time he was firing first at one man and then another. I have never seen such deliberate work in my life. While the deputies were centering their fire upon him he was standing his ground, taking good aim at the men who were shielding themselves as best they could, firing and reloading regularly.

## Bridges Kills Negro.

"I ran up to the garden and opened fire, but at this moment Bridges brought the negro to the ground with his Winchester rifle. Bridges had gained a good position and he opened fire when the Krag rifle shot the time Bridges fired the fatal shot.

"When we reached the negro's body the corpse had been shot all to pieces. I have never seen a body quite so badly riddled.

"The feeling among the deputies and those who had gathered about the place was intense and an effort was made to carry the body off and burn it. However, the sheriff intervened, and at the request of Benson's relatives the body was left lying where it fell.

## Wounded Men Brought In.

The wounded men were put in the automobile which had been driven to the scene and Ellis and McCord were rushed back to the city and placed in St. Margaret's hospital. Ellis with loss of his right eye, and wounds in the neck, head and shoulder may be of a dangerous nature. Ellis will be operated on early Monday morning.

The only wound that is likely to give Deputy McCord trouble is in the

armament. It could not be determined last night how deep the bullet had penetrated. It probably will be removed Monday morning.

From all accounts the deputies all stood their ground without thought of danger, and Sheriff Hood commended them for saying that his only regret in connection with the entire affair is that his men were drawn to the point of recklessness, in consequence of which three of them were wounded.

Benson bore the reputation in the community in which he lived as being a good character. The trouble he had Sunday morning, however, seems to have transformed him into a demon and the negroes who talked with him before the deputies arrived say that his last remark to them was "I would die willingly if I could only get one white man."

## NEGRO KILLS WHITE MAN

Sheriff Flees With Prisoner and Escapes Would-Be Lancers.

W.R.O. H.L., Dec. 26.—Lewis and Ak Ramsey, white brothers, were shot and killed near Fulton, Ky., last night by Resul Barfield, a negro, who was later captured by the sheriff. The sheriff took the negro into the woods when he learned that a mob was forming. Later he caught a train for Paducah where Barfield was put in the McCracken county jail.

*Mint Adv.*

7-2-11

## RACES CLASH.

One Negro Is Killed and Three Injured in Arkansas Town.

BENTON, ARK., Jan. 14.—One negro man was killed and one negro man and two negro women were injured in a race riot here last night following a performance by a negro minstrel organization from New Orleans. The members of the company, on route to their boarding house, were attacked by a party of fifteen or twenty unidentified young white men and pursued half a mile. The negro was killed with a club. E. B. Venter, the white manager, said he did not know the name of the dead negro.

Prosecuting Attorney Wood, of Hot Springs, has been summoned to head the investigation. Mayor M. H. Holloman has issued a circular calling on all law-abiding citizens to assist in maintaining down the persons responsible.

LAFAYETTE, LA., July 11.—At a preliminary hearing this morning from the coroner's office, Phillips was arrested and is now in jail awaiting a preliminary trial.

*Mint Adv.*

7-4-11



# Killings—1911

## POSSE SURROUNDS RACES IN RIOT OFFICER'S SLAYER IN DELAWARE

MARSHAL OF JAKIN KILLED. WHITE BOY IS KILLED.

NEGRO, WOUNDED, FLEES OVER FLORIDA LINE. OTHERS ARE SHOT, AND LYNCHING IS THREATENED.

*Mont Adm. 8-17-11*  
Donalsonville, Ga., Aug. 16.—Some- where in a dense river swamp over the Florida line is Charles West, a negro who last night shot and almost instantly killed Chief Marshal Henry Newberry of Jakin, Ga. The negro was shot twice by the dying officer.

On the slayer's trail are 200 men with bloodhounds and it is stated here to-night that West is surrounded with the probability of his never being returned alive to the scene of his crime.

Marshal Newberry went to arrest West for wife beating. The negro used a shotgun and riddled the officer with buckshot. Failing, Marshal Newberry emptied his pistol at the negro and wounded him in two places. While dying the marshal endeavored to reload his pistol. The cartridges were found in his hand and his pistol was empty.

It is believed the negro's chance for escape is small. Two packs of bloodhounds are behind him and are said to have crossed the Chattahoochee river not more than an hour after West crossed.

Marshal Newberry leaves his wife and several small children.

**WHITE MAN HELD**

**FOR TWO MURDERS**

*Mont Adm. 8-17-11*  
**NEGRO MOTHER AND GIRL**

**SLAIN IN CAMDEN COUNTY; ROB BERY THE MOTIVE.**

Kingsland, Ga., Aug. 16.—For the murder of Mary Randolph, a negro woman, and her 13-year-old daughter at Kintlaw, near here, last night, the alleged motive being robbery, L. A. O'Berry, a white man of this place against whom suspicion was quickly directed, has been arrested and is being held in jail.

Officers are said to have taken \$200 from O'Berry's mouth after his arrest and it is alleged that this is a portion of the booty taken from the slain woman.

The officers allege that O'Berry saw the woman cash a check yesterday and that he then planned to rob her, the double murder following.

The case has aroused unusual interest throughout this section of Camden county.

Laurel, Del., April 2.—A mob of armed negroes swooped down upon a crowd of spectators in the main thoroughfare of this town during last night and fired a volley of bullets and buckshot into the crowd. Orem Stockley, 18 years of age, son of a farmer living near Laurel, fell to the ground, shot through the head. He was taken to a hospital in Salisbury, Md., where he died to-day.

George Hudson, 50 years of age, a white man of Bethel, was shot in the leg, necessitating amputation and John Thompson, a white barber, was shot in both legs. Other white men received minor injuries. It is known that several negroes were injured, but they cannot be located.

Officers were unable to cope with the mob and there was a fierce struggle between the two races until 3 o'clock this morning. Windows were shattered and the exterior of buildings greatly damaged.

To-day when it was learned that young Stockley had died a number of white men armed themselves and with Chief of Police Ellis and other officers entered the colored section and raided the house which was said to be the headquarters of the negro rioters. Three men alleged to be the ring leaders were arrested and taken to Sussex county jail.

Earl Richards, a 15-year-old white boy, stole his father's revolver and captured George Wright, a negro for whom the authorities have been looking for over a year. Richards compelled the negro to hold up his hands until the officers arrived. Wright is said to be wanted in Virginia for the alleged murder of a white boy.

Officers are endeavoring to apprehend the negro who fired the fatal shot at young Stockley. Open threats have been made of a lynching when he is caught.

**WHITE MEN SHOOT NEGROES**

**BLACKS, DENYING THEY STOLE COW, OPEN FIRE, AND ONE WAS FATALLY SHOT**

*Mont Adm. 5-28-11*  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 27.—Will Nolen, colored, was shot and fatally hurt, and West Smith, also, colored, was seriously wounded by Nelson Kimbrell, a butcher, and Charlie May, both white, near Gentry Gap, in the lower part of the county, this morning. The two white men were following negroes who had stolen a cow and came across the two named. The negroes were charged with the larceny and besides

denying the accusation, attempted to shoot the white men when the latter opened fire with shot guns.

## SHERIFF'S POSSE SLAYS NEGRO

ASSAILANT OF A. B. ROGERS

WEALTHY COLQUITT CO. FARMER BADLY HURT.

*Mont Adm. 4-11-11*  
Moultrie, Ga., April 6.—A. B. Rogers, one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers of this county, was assaulted in his field by two negro laborers this morning. He was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head inflicted by a heavy stick and otherwise was beaten and bruised. After inflicting the injuries the negroes fled.

When Rogers was found by members of his family he was carried to his home, a doctor was summoned and his wound dressed.

A warrant was sworn out for the negroes, and the sheriff, summoning a posse, went into the country to arrest them. They came up with one of the negroes, Arthur Banks, two miles from town in the road and ordered him to surrender. Instead of submitting to arrest, he threw a rifle to his shoulder. Before he could fire he was shot to death by one of the sheriff's posse.

The other negro was arrested later and is now in jail. The grand jury returned an indictment against him this afternoon, charging assault with intent to murder, and he will be placed on trial next week.

**POSSE SEARCHING FOR NEGRO**

**SLAYER OF LEE DAVIS AND TOM IVEY SEEN IN AUTAUGA COUNTY ON WEDNES.**

*Mont Adm. 9-7-11*

A posse composed of citizens of three counties is scouring the country in the neighborhood of King's Mountain, Autauga County, for Ben Molton, a negro, who shot and killed two prominent white farmers—Lee Davis and Tom Ivey—at Morro, Perry County, early this week.

The negro was seen near Kingston yesterday morning. Morro is near the intersection of the county lines of Perry, Dallas and Autauga counties, and when it was reported that the negro had been seen a posse of citizens from all three counties was quickly organized and the search begun.

Sheriff Hood was requested to send his bloodhounds to Kingston, which he did, employing an automobile. On account of the fact that the negro's trail

had been crossed a number of times by the posse-men, the dogs could not follow it. Deputies Bridges and Hatchelder, who went to the scene with the dogs, report, however, that the country is being scoured, and they believe there is a possibility that the negro may be captured.

It is understood that the people of Perry, Dallas and Autauga Counties are deeply stirred over the double murder, which was the result of an effort of Davis to collect a small debt from the negro, and if the negro is caught it is said he will hardly escape summary death.

**SUSPECTED THIEF IS KILLED**

**BICYCLE MEN STOP NEGRO WITH WAGON OF FERTILIZER, AND NEGRO TRIES TO SHOOT OFFICERS.**

*Mont Adm. 3-16-11*  
An ounce of lead through his brain ended the career of a supposed Montgomery fertilizer thief Wednesday night. The dead man is a negro, supposed to be named Taylor Fields. Receipts and other papers in his pockets bear that name. Policeman W. H. Taylor, one of the bicycle men, shot him. The shooting was a question of who could pull a trigger first. The officer beat the negro to it.

During the past week sacks of fertilizer have been nightly stolen from the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's plant in North Montgomery. Captain Miles Smith placed pickets on the roads leading from the city. They went on duty too late at night, for the thefts continued though no trace of a thief could be found.

Wednesday the captain stationed his men at dusk. Taylor and Coker were

one shooting 10.30 a.m. an attempt on the part of the posse to disperse a gathering of negroes in a house on the outskirts of Gunninston. The negroes, it is alleged, were engaged in games of chance and a repetition of disorders which recently followed Saturday nights' frolics seemed probable.

The firing began immediately with the approach of the posse and before the negroes were routed one of their number had been fatally wounded and several others less seriously hurt.

In anticipation that further disorders would occur, a sheriff's posse had been organized and is patrolling the streets

**PRISONERS TELL OF TURNER'S DEATH**

**STRUCK WITH OWN HAMMER**

**SAY TURNER BROUGHT ON TROUBLE WHICH CAUSED TRAGEDY.**

*Mont Adm. 9-9-11*  
From the Morning News Sept. 4.

Renegating the statement that the killing of J. H. Turner on the August 31st on the night of July 31 was done in self-defense, Hugh Worley and John W. Boggs, who are in jail here charged with Turner's murder, yesterday made a statement to a representative of the Morning News, reiterating and amplifying the statement previously made by their attorney, Col. S. T. Wert of Decatur, Ala.

Worley admits striking the fatal blow, though he says he had no thought of killing Turner when the blow was struck. The men say they engaged Turner to take them for a ride after they had packed their grips and started to see the train to go away, changing their minds and deciding to stay in Savannah and go for an automobile ride instead.

Turner agreed to take them for two dollars and a half an hour, they say. The ride, says Boggs and Worley, was an uneventful one until after they had ridden a considerable distance from the city when they suggested to Turner, who had been allowed to choose the road for the driving, that they had enough and it was time to turn back.

**Story of the Prisoners.**

Then it was, they say, that Turner, bringing the machine to a stop, said it was time he had some money, and decided a warm argument, they insisting that the rate was to be two dollars and a half an hour, while Turner declared he must have five dollars an hour, and threatened to put them out on the road if they did not pay.

The words became higher and higher, says Boggs and Worley, until Turner produced his pistol and presented it a Boggs. Then Worley grabbed up a hammer that he found in the automobile and struck Turner, who lapsed into unconsciousness.

The men then took counsel between themselves as to what they had better do, and deciding that Turner was badly hurt, but not thinking him fatally

**RACE RIOT IN MISSISSIPPI**

**ONE NEGRO DYING AND SEVERAL OTHERS WOUNDED AS RESULT OF SHOTGUN AND PISTOL BATTLE.**

*Mont Adm. 2-12-11*  
GUNNINGSTON, MISS., Feb. 11.—One wounded and a racial clash seems imminent late tonight as a result of a shotgun and pistol battle earlier in the evening between a posse of white men and a crowd of negroes.

One shooting 10.30 a.m. an attempt on the part of the posse to disperse a gathering of negroes in a house on the outskirts of Gunninston. The negroes, it is alleged, were engaged in games of chance and a repetition of disorders which recently followed Saturday nights' frolics seemed probable.

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injured, they decided to bring him to a physician and started the machine with that idea in view. Examining Turner after awhile they discovered he was dead, and terrified at what they had done they decided to escape, carrying the body of Turner with them. After traveling awhile they found the radiator was steaming and needed water and began a lookout for some place where they might replenish the water in the machine. Soon after they came to the well into which the body was thrown, and finding a house nearby knocked at the door. Finding no one at home they went to the well and found that dry. They threw the body into the well and went on and got the water at a well further on.

They explain their further movements by saying they were in a panic and intent only on putting as much ground between them and the killing as they could. After disposing of the automobile in Oliver, they took this money and other money they had and continued their flight. They deny they took any money from Turner's clothes or looked into his pockets at all. Turner's pistol they gave to the telephone operator in Oliver.

From Oliver they went to Augusta, from there to Atlanta, thence to Chattanooga and then to Decatur. Remaining there only one day they decided to go to Detroit, Boggs to study the automobile business, and Worley to continue his vocation as a sign painter. They say they made no secret of where they were going and a crowd of friends saw them off when they left the depot. Don't Appear to Be Worried.

The men tell their story confidently and without any emotion, and one would never guess from their demeanor the serious crime with which they are charged. They express confidence that they will be exonerated and appear to have no regrets except that they did not return and make a clean breast of the affair.

Rested and refreshed after their long trip the men appear fresh and in good spirits. They are both well under medium size and slenderly built. One thing that seemed to worry them was the pictures of them taken in the tower in Atlanta and reproduced in the Morning News yesterday.

They say the pictures are not fair representations of their looks and they complain rather good naturedly that the pictures show them up in a rather unfavorable light. Col. Colding, who has been engaged to represent the men, agrees with this, and smilingly says he had not seen his clients when he saw the pictures, and remarked to himself that if they looked like that the Senator General would only have to put the faces of the prisoners in evidence and rest his case. He declares, however, that he was relieved when he saw the men and found they were a big improvement over the pictures.

Col. Wert left at night for his home in Decatur, leaving the case in the hands of Col. Colding until the final hearing. After a conference between the attorneys Col. Colding stated he would demand a preliminary hearing for his clients as soon as it is possible to have one. The warrants were sworn out before Magistrate Richard Wickham, and the preliminary hearing will doubtless be held before him.

Mr. Boggs, the aged father of one of the prisoners saw his son twice during the day. He announced after the departure of Col. Wert that he would

## "JACK LIGHTNING" NOT YET FOUND BY POSSES

Slayer of Conductor Probably In Thick Woods.

## LYNCHING MAY BE RESULT

Entire Bay Country Is Wrought Up Over the Affair—Stores and Equipment Being Rushed on Collier Street—To Go to Northern Yards.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 3.—"Jack Lightning," as the negro is known, who killed Conductor J. C. Johnson of the Apalachicola Northern Railroad and perhaps mortally wounded E. F. Holley, a prominent citizen of Quincy early yesterday morning on an excursion train, had not been captured up to the latest reports to reach here today.

The funeral of the conductor, who is survived by a large number of relatives, was held today, while Mr. Holley is at a sanitarium today in a very critical condition.

Negro In Woods. Notwithstanding that the sheriff with fifty deputies, and that posesses from Niles and St. Joe were out all night, no trace of the negro could be found, but this is easily understood when it is known that the section in which the murder occurred is a dense, heavily wooded country, and that a man can hide in the undergrowth and easily passed by a score of men.

## May Be Lynched.

According to reports the negro has nothing against the conductor and only boarded the train for the purpose of shooting Holley, whom he threatened to kill the day prior. When the conductor stepped forward, however, after the first shot the negro turned his weapon upon him and shot him dead. How the negro escaped being killed or wounded is a mystery is the coach was filled with white men and the minute they realized what had occurred they opened fire on the negro and there was a perfect fusillade of shots as the black leaped from the train. According to reports if he is caught he will be lynched. The entire bay country is wrought up over the affair.

## NEGRO KILLS TWO MEN NEAR TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Tom Cooper First Victim and Deputy Horton Second

## LATTER MEMBER OF POSSE

Deputy Homby Also Reported to Have Been Shot And a Negro Is Also Said to Have Been Killed And Another One Wounded.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 23.—

Frank Harrison, a negro desperado who yesterday shot and killed former Deputy Sheriff Tom Cooper at Northport, near Tuscaloosa, over a trivial matter, this morning shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Brown Horton in the swamps near Sander's Ferry in the lower part of Tuscaloosa county. Deputy Homby was later shot by the negro and a report has just reached Tuscaloosa that a negro has been killed by the desperado and another one shot. Twelve members of the Warrior Guards have joined the posse in search of the negro desperado and if caught he may be summarily dealt with. Great excitement prevails.

## How Trouble Occurred.

Frank Harrison, negro desperado, had a dispute with former Deputy Sheriff Tom Cooper Sunday in reference to a saddle. Cooper had no chance to defend himself, being seated on a mule at the time of the shooting. This occurred at Northport, near Tuscaloosa. Sheriff Palmer telegraphed to Birmingham for dogs and by night the hounds were placed on the tracks of the negro. It was known that Harrison was desperate and every precaution was taken in running him. The trail led to the swamps on the Warrior river. It was before daylight today when Deputy Sheriff Brown Horton was shot. The officer was struck by a bullet over the left eye and he fell to the ground dead. The negro took to the tall bushes but men being notified followed after him. A report from Tuscaloosa is to the effect that the negro used turpentine to ward off the dogs following him. A meager report has reached here that the negro has been shot to death.

## NEGROES CHAINED AND SENT TO WAGONER JAIL

Two Dead and Four Wounded as Result of Race Riot

## BLACKS' HOMES SEARCHED

Military Companies Guard People and Any Resistance of Negroes Will Be Met By Bullets — Railroad Section Foreman Attacked.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Oct. 23.—Two dead and four desperately wounded. A state militia company on duty assisting local authorities in searching the homes of suspected negroes, twelve negroes arrested, chained and transported to jail at Wagoner. These are the first results today of yesterday's race rioting at Coweta, a town one-fourth of the population of which is negroes, twenty miles north of Muskogee, and the aftermath today.

The dead: J. D. Beavers, City Attorney, shot to death by Ed Suddeth, a negro, when City Marshal Kuhl engaged in a pistol duel with Ed Ruse, a negro, wanted for carrying concealed weapons.

Ed Suddeth, a negro, rescued from hanging by the authorities only to be riddled with bullets as the authorities attempted to take him from Coweta in an automobile. — Seriously hurt: Carmen Oliver, white, wounded during general fighting in which fifty or more shots were exchanged after Beavers died.

Stellar Thompson, white, wounded in the same battle.

Ed Ruse, who resisted arrest and with other negroes defied the City Marshal, and his hastily impressed citizens posse, probably fatally wounded.

## John R. Thomas Attacked.

John R. Thomas, white, a railroad section foreman, attacked early today by a mob of negroes, his leg shattered by bullets and his unconscious form for dead beside the railroad tracks, probably fatally hurt.

When news of the troops' coming spread early today among the negroes in Coweta and the surrounding country and villages—some of the latter almost wholly populated by negroes—panic prevailed, and City Marshal Kuhl, talking over the telephone, said that no further trouble was expected. Later, however, further and more stringent measures were taken, when the authorities, assisted by soldiers, began searching the homes of negro suspects, and this news spread, presumably causing the arrival later in the day of strange negroes in considerable numbers.

White men from the outlying districts also began to arrive in Coweta. Herman Rhea, white, was halted, he says, near the outskirts of Coweta by two negroes carrying rifles. After searching Rhea the negroes permitted him to proceed.

## Negroes May Resist.

Rumors abound that the negroes will resist further search of negro homes by the militia, were met by the announcement that the troopers will brook no resistance and that bullets will be their argument.

## Disturbing Reports Received.

COWETA, OKLA., Oct. 23.—White

quiet prevails in Coweta tonight, disturbing reports of the gathering of armed negroes and threats to march on Coweta come from the negro settlement of Red Bird, six miles distant. County officials who passed through the settlement late today reported the negroes, many of whom deserted Coweta today, in an ugly mood.

Militiamen and heavily armed citizens patrolled the streets here tonight and a military cordon has been drawn around the outskirts of the town.

Two wagon loads of weapons were found in the homes of negroes today. Rifles were found hidden in hay mows, cotton bins and even under floors. Twenty negroes were arrested during the day and hurried to the county prison at Wagoner.

The New York Evening Post takes no stock in the yarn in the race riot reports, that come out of the South, that "the Negroes are armed and threaten to massacre all of the whites." Speaking of "Coweta's Race Terrorism," in Oklahoma, last week, the Evening Post says: "There has hardly been a single authenticated case in a decade of the Negroes rising against the whites, despite the growing feeling among them that there should be some retaliation, since no tribunals will punish lynchers or enforce the laws." We notice, however, the frequency with which white men as well as black men are killed in the alleged race riots. It was so in the Coweta one. It is not a bad sign. If white men cannot abide the enforcement of the law themselves have made it is just that they who go out to kill others should themselves be killed. A law too good for a white man to obey is not too good for a black man to disobey when his life and property are imperilled. We notice also that the officers of the law go in for disarming blacks, while allowing whites to have all the arms they can secure. This was done in the Wilmington, Atlanta, Coweta and other riots. Why?

## NEGRO KILLS N. C. POLICEMAN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 11.—P. D. Brown, a policeman, was shot and killed here at 1 o'clock tonight by a negro whom he was attempting to capture. The officer was shooting at the fleeing negro when the latter turned and fired. A crowd is searching for him and violence is feared if he is captured.

## NEGRO SHOTS DEPUTY.

WALLS, MISS., July 16.—When C. Stewart, a deputy sheriff, attempted to arrest William Wright, a negro today on a minor charge, the latter shot and seriously wounded the deputy. Tonight several posesses are searching for Wright and if he is captured, he probably will be lynched.



# Killings—1911. CHARGED WITH MURDER OF J. H. TURNER

## Man Arrested In Alabama Is One Police Have Been Seeking.

From the Morning News Aug. 27.

Decatur, Ala., Aug. 26.—  
Hugh Boggs, of this city, was  
arrested here to-day and locked  
up on the charge of being im-  
plicated in the killing of J. H.  
Turner at Savannah, Ga., sev-  
eral weeks ago.

With the arrest of Hugh Boggs in  
Decatur, Ala., yesterday, the authori-  
ties feel certain they have practically  
completed their labors in the Turner  
murder case.

At police headquarters last night it  
was stated that it has been absolutely  
established that Boggs and Floyd Wor-  
ley were the two men who left in Tur-  
ner's automobile from in front of the  
Union Station about 10:30 o'clock on  
the night of July 31 and sold Turner's  
automobile in Oliver the following day.

For several days it has been known  
that the authorities were close behind  
the two men and the announcement  
from Decatur that Boggs had been  
made a prisoner occasioned no sur-  
prise. Both Boggs and Worley claim  
Decatur as their home and it was ex-  
pected that one or both of the men  
would turn up there sooner or later.

### Police Are Gratiified.

Chief of Police W. G. Austin was  
much gratified when the Associated  
Press dispatch announcing the arrest  
of Boggs was shown him. The depart-  
ment had been ceaseless in its efforts  
to run the two men to cover, after  
establishing their identity as the men  
who hired Turner's automobile in front  
of the Union Station.

When the automobile was found  
in Oliver, making it certain that the  
owner had been foully dealt with Mayor  
Tiedeman had a conference with Chief  
Austin and the police department got  
actively into the search for Turner's  
slayers. The fact that the murdered  
negro was one of the leaders of his  
race in Savannah made the Mayor and  
the head of the department especially  
anxious to apprehend his slayer.

### Officers Search for H. B.

Although the man who sold the au-  
tomobile to J. H. Mills in Oliver gave  
the name of Hugh Jones, it was re-  
called that H. B. was stenciled on his  
suit case and the department's plain-  
clothes men were put to scanning the  
registers of the hotels and cheap lodg-  
ing houses for some man whose in-

its were H. B. Their efforts were re-  
warded at Eliopolo's cafe, at West  
Broad and Taylor streets, opposite the  
Union Station. There Hugh Boggs was  
found on the register on three different  
days. Twice Boggs registered himself  
and the third time his companion,  
Floyd Worley, did the writing.

The description of the men tal-  
led to a nicety with that of the men  
who were seen to hire Turner's ma-  
chine in front of the Union Station.  
It was the same description as given  
by Mr. Mills at Oliver, and by others  
at that place, and the police were rea-  
sonably satisfied they were on the  
right track.

With a view to comparing the hand-  
writing the pages from Eliopolo's  
register were taken out and Boggs'  
signature compared with the signature  
of Hugh Jones, when the check given  
by Mr. Mills in payment for the auto-  
mobile was indorsed.

### Comparison of Handwriting.

It was this comparison that made  
Chief Austin and his men certain that  
Boggs and Jones were one and the  
same. There were peculiarities in the  
chirography that made it unmis-  
takable to the handwriting ex-  
perts that the same man who regis-  
tered in Savannah as Hugh Boggs had  
indorsed the check given for Turner's  
machine in the name of Hugh Jones.

On the Eliopolo register Boggs was  
registered twice as from Detroit and  
once from Columbus, O. The habits  
of the men during their short stay in  
Savannah were investigated by Chief  
Austin's plain clothes men and it was  
found that they had painted a sign  
for a near beer saloon near the Union  
Station.

### Circulars Sent Out.

At the bottom of this sign was  
painted Boggs & Worley, Decatur,  
Ala. This, with the fact that a cap  
found at the scene of the killing show-  
ed it had been purchased in Decatur,  
made it plain to the officers that  
Boggs of Decatur and not of Detroit  
or Columbus, was one of the two men  
they wanted.

Circulars reciting these facts, and  
with photographic specimens of the  
signatures of Boggs, were rushed out  
by the police department. In this way  
everything possible was done for the  
apprehension of the men, and it was  
but for the police to wait for Boggs  
and his companion to show up. The

circular issued by Chief Austin offered  
a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the  
men named. No details of the arrest of Boggs  
could be secured last night. It was  
impossible to get in communication  
with the chief of police of Decatur,  
and it is not known here just what the  
situation is in Alabama.

### Turner Gave Wife His Money.

It appears now that Turner did not  
have the \$450 that he secured from the  
sale of a piece of property in Augusta  
when he was killed and his slayers se-  
cured little more than what they sold  
the automobile for. It is the belief of  
the police, however, that the two men  
saw Turner when he cashed the check  
during the afternoon. The men were  
continuously in the vicinity of the  
Union Station and Turner got his cash  
for the check near that place.

Later in the afternoon, however, he  
turned the money, with some other  
cash, amounting in all to \$480, over to  
his wife. When the two white men  
died his automobile in front of the  
Union Station the same night Turner,  
it is believed, had very little money.  
The police theory is, however, that the  
men supposed Turner still had the roll  
of bills they probably saw him get in  
the afternoon in return for his Au-  
gusta check.

### The Killing of Turner.

The finding of fragments of Turner's  
skull a day or two later on the road,  
about twelve miles from Savannah  
the discovery of his automobile at Ol-  
iver, where it had been sold the day  
after the disappearance of the stan-  
dard keeper, and the subsequent find-  
ing of his body in a well off the road  
are familiar to readers of the Morning  
News.

Those who didn't know just how far  
the activities of the authorities were  
extending had no hope that the slay-  
ers of the negro would ever be caught.  
It was not known outside of official  
circles that there was any tangible clue  
upon which to work and the arrest of  
Boggs charged with the crime will oc-  
casion general surprise.

Besides containing specimens of  
Boggs' handwriting, the circular issued  
by the police department offering a  
reward of \$500 "for the arrest of the  
man who wrote any of the writing re-  
produced on this circular" follows:

### Circular of the Police.

"His correct name is Hugh Boggs;  
his home is Decatur, Ala. He is 21  
years, 5 feet 6 inches, 140 pounds, dark  
complexion, very dark hair.

"Boggs and Floyd Worley, also of  
Decatur, were in Savannah from July  
17 to 31. Worley is about 20 years,  
5 feet 8 inches, 130 pounds, light com-  
plexion, light hair, a few freckles on  
face, poor teeth, one or two front ones  
filled or capped with gold; narrow face;  
long nose; very talkative.

"Both of these men can operate an  
automobile and may seek employment  
around hacking stands or garages.

"During the time they were in Sa-  
vannah they painted a sign. They are  
not sign painters, but may endeavor to  
earn money by retouching signs, prob-  
ably at cheap places around a rail-  
road station. They will no doubt place  
upon the sign the names of Boggs &  
Worley, Decatur, Ala., as was done  
here.

"These two men left Savannah in  
an automobile on the night of July 31.  
Twelve miles from the city they mur-  
dered the driver, a negro named J. H.  
Turner. They disposed of the body in  
an old well some twenty miles fur-  
ther on. They drove to Oliver, Ga.,  
where the machine was sold for \$100.  
They bought tickets for Augusta, Ga.  
From the latter point all trace is lost.  
They carried with them a large tan  
suit case bearing initials H. B. in black  
letters.

### "Writing Is Unmistakable."

"Carefully search all cheap hotels  
and lodging houses; especially examine  
all registers for handwriting similar to  
that shown on this circular. It is no  
necessary to look back of Aug. 1, 1911.  
The name, of course, may be changed  
the writing is unmistakable. I have  
strong reason to believe the name  
'Hugh' will be used.

"I earnestly urge that every effort  
be made to apprehend these men. I  
want either one or both of them had-  
ly. I am ready to pay a reward of \$500  
and perhaps more as soon as arrested  
and identified. I will send for them  
wherever arrested and will furnish the  
necessary proof to convict."

The police are anxiously awaiting  
word from Decatur as to the particu-  
lars of the arrest of Boggs, who was  
the more badly wanted of the two be-  
cause he made the sale of the automo-  
bile in Oliver.

Deputy Sheriff L. K. Meldrim, who  
has been an indefatigable worker on  
the case since the disappearance of  
Turner was reported, is out of the city  
and his whereabouts are not known.  
He left Savannah Friday night and  
said before his departure that he had  
his case well in hand and promised  
early developments.

## POLICE AND FIREMEN BATTLE WITH NEGRO

### Several Hundred Shots Fired and Torch Applied to House Before Bar- ricaded Man Runs Out

## PITCHED BATTLE OF SIX HOURS

### DESPERADO FATALLY SHOT DIES FROM WOUND AFTER BEING CAPTURED BY THE POLICE.

From the Morning News June 14.  
For six and a half hours last night  
William Wimberly, a negro, barracaded  
in his home at Dittmersville, held  
off a score of patrolmen in the most  
exciting battle the police have had  
for many a year.

At police headquarters this morn-  
ing cold and stark the body of Wim-  
berly is the only reminder of the fray.  
Detectives and patrolmen skirted close  
to death many times during the hours  
of fighting, which ended half an hour  
after midnight when the house was

fired and Wimberly made a dash to  
escape.

For an hour before there had been  
no action. Officers and civilians alike  
grown wearied of the inaction had  
crept closer and closer to the house,  
but no sign or sound was drawn from  
the desperate negro within. It was  
freely predicted he was dead. But  
twice before the officers had been mis-  
led by the negro's ruse into rushing  
the house and had drawn the wily des-  
perado's fire.

### Setting House on Fire.

Preparations had been made to fire  
the house and thus drive Wimberly out.  
An engine from No. 6 station had been  
summoned and laid a hose to put the  
fire out when it should have accom-  
plished its purpose, and a fireball had  
been prepared. Details were posted  
on every side of the house. Motorcycle  
Patrolman Barber volunteered to place  
the lighted fireball in the room where  
the desperate negro was.

Everything ready, Barber crept up



to the stoop outside the room in which Wimberly was. He gained a partial shelter without a sign from the negro though he could have shot him with ease at several stages of the trip, as he crept through the moonlight through the gate, across the yard and up to and on the stoop outside the window through which the fireball must go.

#### Mad Rush for Freedom.

Somewhat sheltered under the window Barber knelt and the watchman saw a tiny light flare up and gradually creep around the ball of cotton lint. Suddenly the flames reached the oil with which the ball had been soaked and flared up, illuminating the crouch of the patrolman and the portentous window. Swinging the flaming ball back and rising the officer swung it into the room through a hole in the window left by a broken pane from a bullet.

The room lit up as though an electric light had been turned on. Across the window stepped Wimberly with an elastic step and struggled at the door which the police had locked on him. The door gave and out of the room came a flaming mass from the blazing ball and the bed clothes into which it had fallen. Wimberly came with a rush from the house.

#### Through Hall of Bullets.

Then the fusillade began. The detachment in front fired at the retreating negro as he cleared the length of the house in a couple of bounds and went out the back entrance on the northern side of the house. There the officers lying in wait opened their fire and the scene was swept with a cross fire that was hot. But the negro seemed to weather it all and jumping two fences disappeared for a moment.

Then he was sighted again as the moon hid behind a cloud and the volleys began again as the chase followed the fleeing negro. In the uncertain light no one knew who his neighbor was and the shots seemed everywhere. Many negro women in as many houses set up a hysterical moaning. In a moment a detachment appeared in the road dragging Wimberly's body. He had been found lying beside a ditch apparently badly wounded.

#### Dies in Patrol Wagon.

He had been shot in the right shoulder from the rear. The shot had broken his collarbone and apparently rang down. The negro was apparently semi-conscious for a short time and seemed to lose consciousness as he was placed in the patrol wagon to be taken to the station house. On his arrival there he was dead.

The house was perforated with many bullets and the furniture in the room where Wimberly made his last stand was studded with those that spent their strength penetrating the walls. Several hundred shots were fired during the siege of the house.

Motorcycle Patrolman McGraw had gone to Wimberly's house at 6 o'clock to arrest him for assaulting Be Knight, another negro, with a hoe and severely injuring him early in the afternoon. Knight was working in some woods near the city when Wimberly came up and started a quarrel. A fight followed and during the scuffle Wimberly grabbed up the hoe and in-

licted a wound in Knight's neck which may prove fatal. Several other negroes chased him through the woods and up to his home, where he secured a gun and defied all attempts to get him.

#### Three Lion Officers

door and succeeded in entering the house, but met a warm reception from Wimberly's guns. Several shots were exchanged, the negro firing four times. One of the bullets narrowly missed Detective Umbach, who was standing just outside the door of the room from which the man fired.

#### Eivers Has Close Call.

After vain attempts to get Wimberly to come out another call was sent to headquarters and a squad of patrolmen and detectives all carrying Winchester rifles was sent to the house. Immediately upon their arrival a bombardment was started and the house riddled with bullets.

Detective Eivers' life was probably saved during this firing by Sergeant Morgan. Eivers with Detective Mitchell and Morgan had entered the house to endeavor to capture Wimberly, when the negro, who was crouching behind a door, rose and covered the detective with the shotgun. Morgan fired point blank and the negro's attention was turned from the detective by the new attack and Eivers' life probably saved.

Then a negro was sent to the western side of the house to work at the window to attract Wimberly's attention and the front door was rushed by Lieut. McCool and Detectives Murphy, Mitchell and Umbach. The negro was ready and fired at them, but they succeeded in getting the door to the room in which he was concealed closed and locked it from the outside, apparently making him a prisoner in the room.

#### Refused to Surrender.

Detective Mitchell, as he succeeded in closing the door, barely stepped out of the path of one of the negro's bullets, from the pistol he had begun to use after being caged in the room.

Then John Johnson, a negro neighbor, was sent to talk to Wimberly. Wimberly talked to him and told him he was shot in the foot, but not to come any closer and not to send a doctor. Wimberly resisted Johnson's entreaties to come out and give himself up, declaring his ammunition was gone, but he still had a knife. Knowing if the negro had only a knife it would be comparatively easy to get him, the officers rushed the house again, but only to be met by the barking report of the pistol of the negro, who was still desperately defending himself.

#### Fire the Last Resort.

Then it was that the resolution was made to fire the house, which when carried out proved so successful. It is believed Wimberly fired the last shot he had when the officers rushed the house on the belief he had only a knife. When he left the burning room and the house he probably carried his pistol, which in the hurried search was not found by the police. He is not known to have fired it during his retreat.

Wimberly was greatly feared in the settlement and had the reputation of being crazy. He worked fairly regularly, however, as a brickmason and carpenter at odd jobs when he could secure them, and sometimes worked regularly for the Central of Georgia Railway.

The siege of the house attracted the

attention of the entire southern portion of the city as far north as Fortieth street. Excitement was intense in the immediate vicinity of the house where the fighting took place which is in the center of a thickly populated negro settlement.

#### Firemen Fight Flames.

After Wimberly's rush from the house some fast work was required to keep it from burning. The fireball had fallen into the center of the bed which had been propped up against a window by Wimberly, but which had fallen down in the middle of the floor and was blazing fiercely. The house had to be deluged with water and through this hundreds waded long after midnight collecting the battered and flattened bullets, souvenirs of the fusillade.

It is believed Wimberly received his death wound in the rush from the house, as the bullet struck him in the rear, and his great activity at that time could not have been that of a man who had long sustained a death wound of the character which shortly afterwards caused him to fall to the earth and give up his determined fight.

in and Motorcycle Officer McGrath was detailed to arrest Wimberly. When the officer reached the house the negro was on the porch with a shotgun and warned the patrolman not to enter the yard. McGrath telephoned for reinforcements and Lieut. McCool, Detective Chief Murphy and Detective Umbach, armed with Winchester rifles, hurried to the scene.

When the police reached the house Wimberly had barricaded himself in a front room and locked the doors and windows. The officers rushed the front

## SENDS SHOT INTO FARMER'S BACK

### TALLIAFERRO COUNTY CRIME.

NEGRO IS HELD AS BRUTAL SLAYER OF HENRY GOOGER.

*My News - 5-22-11*

Crawfordville, Ga., May 21.—Henry Googer, 50 years old, a well-known and prosperous farmer residing a mile from this town, was found murdered last night. He had been shot from behind and then his assailant had pounded his body almost to a pulp with rocks.

The brutality displayed by the murderer and the developments since then have kept this ordinarily quiet town in a state of excitement since the crime was discovered.

Joseph Moore, a negro, on whose shoes blood stains were found and who had a shotgun that was loaded with shot of the same size as was found in the body of the dead farmer, has been arrested on the charge of murder. The chain of evidence that is being gathered by the authorities about the negro is so convincing to them that they have the guilty man that there is strong talk of lynching.

The negro who is under arrest had been employed by Googer for some time. On Friday the farmer had a dispute with the negro over a trivial matter and it was understood that the negro went away from the farm and remained away all night. Yesterday Googer went about his work as usual and it was while he was in the field that the crime was committed.

The murderer sneaked up from behind and fired the shot that probably brought instant death. The whole charge entered Googer's back, and from all appearances was fired at close range. Not satisfied with this, the assailant pounded his victim with stones that were found beside the body covered with blood.

It was several hours after the crime had been committed that the farmer was missed and some time later, after a search had been instituted, that the body was found.

Superior Court meets here to-morrow.

Googer was married and is survived by his wife and three children.



# Killings - 1911

## IN THE JURY'S HANDS FATE OF J. H. TURNER'S SLAYER RESTS

John W. Worley, Young Alabamian, Pleads Justification for Striking Negro With Sledge Hammer.

Dead Man Drew Pistol, He Says.

My News, 11-16-11 11-16-11

From the Morning News, Nov. 15.  
After sitting on the bench almost continuously from 10 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Charlton at 2:35 o'clock this morning concluded his charge to the jury in the case of John Willis Worley, on trial for the murder of Jasper H. Turner, the colored restaurant keeper and automobile driver. The jury had not agreed at 2 o'clock.

During all those long hours every inch of space in the court room and the balcony was crowded almost to suffocation. Every person who could squeeze through the crowd sought a opportunity to listen to the evidence in a case that has attracted abnormal interest from its inception. Only one of the two young prisoners who are accused by the prosecution of murdering Turner in cold blood, was put on trial. The state elected to sever, reserving the case of Hugh Boggs for to-day.

### Evidence Concluded at Night.

The taking of evidence was concluded at 9 p. m. The opening argument was then made for the state by Judge H. D. D. Twigg. It was an able arraignment. He was followed by Col. Robert L. Golding, who made a strong plea to the jury for the defense. He was followed by Judge Moses Wright of Rome, also of counsel for the defense. It was after midnight when Judge Wright finished his speech.

Mr. Hartridge, who followed, said he sincerely hoped the next time his distinguished friend from Rome comes to Savannah on a mission of this character he will be backed up by justice and right. The solicitor general's closing argument was a powerful plea for law enforcement and a sane discharge of duty on the part of the jurors.

The case, all of its ramifications considered, is one of the most important that has been tried in Chatham county in years, and yet it was tried in a single day, from the striking of the jury, the examination of more than a score of witnesses and the arguments of counsel.

The defense admitted that Boggs and Worley killed Turner, but justification was pleaded. It was contended Turner tried to overcharge the young men and when they refused to be imposed upon an argument developed into a fight, with Turner pointing a pistol at Boggs and threatening to blow

his brains out, and worley striking the negro driver on the head. The defense contended that the body was found in Edinburg county, near Springfield and not in Chatham county as alleged in the indictment. This contention was based upon the defendant's statement that Turner had driven him and Boggs sixteen or twenty miles from Savannah when the trouble arose. After the fatal altercation, Worley and Boggs stated they brought the negro's body back to the twelve mile post on the Augusta road where the singularly evidences were discovered next morning. From there the body was removed to the prison to the old well near Springfield, they declare.

### State Outlines Its Case.

Mr. Hartridge then outlined the state's case. He read the statute defining the crime of murder and its punishment, noted the salient features of the indictment and then gave a narrative account of the case as the prosecution intended to develop by testimony later to be introduced. He explained that Boggs and Worley were indicted jointly, but the state had elected to try Worley first.

"The state expects to show a condition of affairs, which if proven, would be a reasonable doubt would naturally and necessarily lead to the conclusion that one of the most important murders in the annals of Chatham county had been committed," declared Mr. Hartridge.

"The state intends to show that Jasper H. Turner was a negro who lived in Savannah. He owned an automobile which he kept for hire. We shall show that on the night of August 1 Turner was employed by Boggs and Worley to transport them for a ride. For some time after his departure from the Union Station where they met Turner's whereabouts were a mystery. By the action of the county and city officers the body of Turner was found in an abandoned well in Edinburg county, between Edinburg and Forty miles from Savannah.

### The Killing of Turner.

"The state expects to show that Turner's death was caused by a blow on the back of his head with a heavy blunt weapon. We shall also show that on the day following the departure of Turner with the defendants as passengers in his car this defendant and the defendant Boggs turned up in Oliver, a town in Savannah county. They were in possession of Turner's automobile and the car under which they were found. We shall trace them

from Oliver until their arrest, one in Decatur, Ala., and the other in Detroit, Mich.

"We will show beyond any doubt that while the body of the dead man was found in an old well in Edinburg county, the fatal blows were dealt Turner in Chatham county. We will produce indisputable evidence that the blows that deprived Turner of his life were dealt him from one and a half to two miles beyond Monticello, on the Augusta road, and a mile and a half before the Edinburg county line was reached."

"The circumstances leading to show that Mr. Hartridge emphasized the fact that the defendants ran away, disposed of the dead man's property and changed their names in effort to conceal their real identity."

### STATEMENT OF WORLEY

John Willis Worley, the youthful defendant, took the stand with an air of confidence. Immediately after his father-in-law, Hugh Boggs, had sworn through a torturing cross-examination, he had evidently memorized his statement, and he spoke it so rapidly that it lost some of its convincing qualities. He said:

"I will begin with leaving home with Turner, Boggs and I, this year, and all that occurred up to the time of my arrest. We left Decatur and went to Atlanta. Boggs was going to study in an automobile school and intended painting signs."

"We were dissatisfied in Atlanta and went down to Tybee, Ga. While there the Georgia to Tybee was advertised. We had heard what a fine place the beach was, and as everybody seemed to be coming down here we bought tickets and came along. We stopped at the hotel opposite the terminal station and went to Tybee several days, returning to Savannah on the next day. We had been there several days when we decided to move."

### Went for Automobile Ride.

"We packed our grip and started down town. Near the Central depot we met a man who offered to take an automobile ride. There was a car across the street. The driver said he would be gone for thirty or forty minutes. We wanted to go then so we walked across the West Broad street toward the Union Station and ran across an automobile which proved to be Turner's, the dead man. He said he would take us for a ride, agreeing to haul us for \$2.50."

"We were practically strangers in the city and didn't care where we went, and he didn't care. He struck out on a main road and pretty soon we lost sight of the city. It was about 1 o'clock. After riding about a mile and probably going about twenty miles from Savannah, the road got so rough Boggs suggested we turn back. Turner turned the car around and then stopped."

"Turner said we had better settle up before we started back to town. This was the first time he used the word 'settle up' and we knew he meant we owed him. He asked us how much we owed. He asked us to light the fare of the clock, and we had been out two hours. Boggs remarked that the fare was \$5, but Turner said no it was \$10."

### Dispute Over the Fare.

"We reminded him he agreed to take us for \$2.50 an hour, and we had been out only two hours, and we would pay only \$5. 'You will pay \$10,' Turner answered. 'We do not intend to be robbed that way,' Boggs replied. 'It doesn't make any difference,' Turner said, 'you will give me \$10 or I will blow your brains out.'"

"Turner then drew his pistol and pointed it at Boggs. He and I were sitting in the back seat of the car. Boggs on the left and I was on the right. I had noticed a big hammer lying on the floor of the auto when I put the suit case in the machine in Savannah. Remembering this I picked the hammer up and struck Turner with it. I believed he was going to shoot Boggs and then kill me. I was badly frightened."

"When I hit him Turner swayed forward toward the steering wheel and then turned back and grappled with me. He and I rolled out of the car and we struggled on the ground. Turner had dropped his pistol in the car when I hit him, but he had me in the throat with one hand and was trying to get something out of his pocket with the other. I called to Boggs to come and help me. As Boggs was getting out of the car the negro turned me loose and started after Boggs. He was in a sort of crouching attitude, and as he got near enough Boggs swung the hammer and struck him. The first blow seemed to be a glancing one, and Boggs swung the hammer again."

### Discovery of Turner's Death.

"Turner rolled over on the ground. We were scared nearly to death. We didn't know what to do, but agreed we should put the negro in the car and drive to a doctor as fast as we could. Boggs turned the machine around and we lifted the unconscious body into the back seat. We drove like the wind. I wasn't familiar with the road, but after we had gone quite a distance I leaned over and put my ear to Turner's mouth and couldn't hear him breathe. Then I felt his heart. He seemed to be dead. I touched Boggs on the shoulder and he stopped. As the man was dead we concluded there was no use going any further with him. We put him out of the car on the side of the road. My hand had blood on it so I threw it over in the weeds and we jumped in the car and made up our minds to escape."

"We were badly frightened, were 700 miles from home, had no friends and didn't know what was best to do, so we ran away. We had gone some distance, had passed through a little place called Springfield, when we needed water for the automobile. We stopped at a house on the roadside and knocked. The place was empty. We looked around for water and found the old well. It occurred to us then that it would be a good idea to go back and get the body and hide it in the old well as we would have more time to escape before the killing was discovered."

### Took Body from Ditch.

"We did go back. We found the body just as we had left it, loaded it back into the car. I lost one of my shoes and didn't miss it until we had driven some distance. We put the body in the well and drove on, stop

ping for gasoline and water at a small place before we reached Oliver. We did not shoot the pig. We didn't see any pig, such as some of the witnesses swore was found under the house near the well."

"In Oliver we had some slight repairs made to the car and started on toward Augusta after eating breakfast. A mile or two out of the town the machine broke down. An automobile man came along. We hailed him and he said it might take a week or two to get the car fixed as some of the parts would have to be ordered. We couldn't afford to stop so long, so we made up our mind to leave the car or sell it. In Oliver we sold it for \$100, and that afternoon we took the train for Augusta."

### Denies Purchasing Hammer.

"There is absolutely no truth in the story that I bought the hammer in a pawn shop in Savannah. I never saw the hammer until I was getting into the car that night as we started for the ride."

"There is one other thing I want to say. After I had been arrested and was being taken to Atlanta by Deputy Sheriff Meldrum the officer told me that my father had refused to employ a lawyer for me. He said the best thing I could do would be to tell him all about the killing. He said if I would tell him the whole truth he would try and get me out of the trouble, but if I didn't I would be put away."

"I want to say, gentlemen, that killing a human being is a mighty hard thing, but I was scared to death. The negro had a pistol pointed at my partner and I was afraid he was going to shoot me both."



# OTHER MAN ARRESTED AS BOGGS CONFESSES

## One of J. H. Turner's Slayers is Started For Savannah

From the Morning News, Aug. 28. Together with the news of the arrest in Detroit yesterday of Floyd Worley, the second man wanted in the J. H. Turner murder case, following the arrest of Hugh Boggs in Decatur Ala., as announced in the Morning News, came also the information that Boggs was being brought to Savannah, after having made what amounts to a confession of the case.

This winds up the case, except for the trial, so far as the authorities are concerned, and marks the end of the brilliant working out of a case which at the first seemed hopeless.

Boggs in his confession is quoted as having put the burden of the crime on Worley, the young man who was his companion in the automobile ride from Savannah on the night of July 31.

### Hammer Was the Weapon.

According to the statements attributed to Boggs in the advices received here, he says it was Worley who wielded the fatal hammer that battered in Turner's skull and caused his death, before the body was thrown into the well to be found over a week later.

The history of the case appears to bear out the belief of police officers that no matter how carefully a crime is planned, or concealed, some evidence will be left to undo the perpetrators. In this case the hat bearing a Decatur, Ala., trade mark, the writing left behind by the men, the insignificant "H. B." marked on the suit case carried by Boggs, and the signature "Boggs and Worley, Dktr., Ala., at the bottom of a sign painted by them for a near beer place near the Union Station, were the things which assisted the officers in their indefatigable efforts to bring the murderers to justice.

### Activity of Authorities.

As the efforts which were made by the officers become apparent with their successful termination, the tremendous activities which finally led to success are becoming known. In these activities both the police and Deputy Meldrim of the sheriff's force shared.

Working on the scanty evidence which was told of in the Morning News yesterday the police threw a drag net over the states within a long radius of Savannah, and working under cover kept active the officers of many cities. This resulted in many false scents being followed as the case was being followed to a conclusion and arrests of persons appearing to answer the description of the men wanted were made in half a dozen places.

These resulted in long trips by night

and day, of officers sent to look over the suspects, the sending of an almost endless stream of telegrams, and many hours consumed in long distance telephone calls, while the chaff was being sifted from the real evidence which finally led to the arrest of the men who were wanted.

### Much Ground Was Covered.

The arrest of one man in Detroit and the other in Alabama, shows the wide radius of the activities of the authorities; and the determination of the names of the men from the slender starter given by the "H. B." on the suit case indicates the infinite care and thoroughness manifested throughout the progress of the search.

Much that is not now material to the case was unearthed during the inquiry as to the habits of the men while in Savannah. Their associations with certain women of the city assisted in a measure in following the case to a successful conclusion. In stopping at Eliopolo's place opposite the Union Station, the men refused to have any room except No. 5, which overlooked the street, and gave a good view of the Union Station.

In this room was found some samples of sign painting which gave the police the idea that the men had painted signs while here and led to the discovery of the signature on the near beer sign, which corroborated the evidence of the hat that one of the men at least lived in Decatur.

### Boggs Brought to Georgia.

From the evidence the police have it is believed Boggs was the dominating spirit of the two. He appears to have also some sense of humor, as shown by the note he left to the purchaser in Oliver of "the little Buick," which incidentally gave the officers an additional sample of his chirography upon which to work.

Deputy Sheriff L. K. Meldrim was not heard from officially last night. Friends of his in Savannah gave the information that he had brought Boggs to Georgia and after safely lodging him in prison had started for Detroit to bring Worley to Savannah.

The following was the telegram received from Decatur in addition to the one giving the information of the arrest of Worley in Detroit:

### Story from Alabama.

"Hugh Boggs, arrested Saturday on advices from Savannah charged with the murder of J. H. Turner, a negro, was taken to Savannah by a Georgia sheriff to-day. Boggs claims Floyd Worley killed the negro with a hammer. It is reported that Worley was arrested in Detroit.

"Boggs has lived here a number of years and was never arrested on any charge before. His father, D. K. Boggs, is a well known butcher, and the inventor of the Dixie cotton chopper,

which is in general use in this part of the country. Worley is almost a boy and is rather wild, but was never arrested here.

"Both Boggs and Worley returned to Decatur a few days ago. Worley seems to have had a tip and fled. Worley's mother who lives here is heartbroken as is also Boggs' father, two brothers and sister."

### WORLEY ADMITS KILLING.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27.—John Floyd Worley, 19 years old, was arrested here to-night charged with killing J. H. Turner, a negro, near Savannah, Ga., or Hugh Boggs hired Turner to drive them from Savannah to a nearby town in his automobile. Turner's body was found in the road and the machine and youths were missing.

Later they were traced to Oliver, Ga. where they disposed of the automobile. Both boys came to Detroit, but late Boggs returned to his home at Decatur Ala., and was arrested upon his arrival. Detective police officers intercepted telegrams sent to Worley informing him of Boggs' arrest and urging him to leave Detroit immediately.

Worley admitted his guilt to-night but asserts they killed the negro in self-defense. He says he and Boggs had an argument over the rental of the car while crossing a rough stretch of country and when he saw the negro reaching for a revolver he struck him on the head with the hammer. Then, Worley says, Boggs joined in the assault which resulted fatally.



## Killings—1911

### WHITE MAN KILLS NEGRO

COLUMBIA, ALA., Dec. 4.—Growing out of an argument between Jerry White, a negro, and Alto Wilkerson, white, concerning a debt, John Johnson, a relative of White's, was shot and instantly killed on Main Street here Saturday night by Mr. Wilkerson. Johnson, it is said, interfered when Mr. Wilkerson slapped White, and, drawing his knife, made an attack on Mr. Wilkerson. But one bullet was fired.

### KILLS ONE AND WOUNDS TWO NEGRO BEING WHIPPED FOR CHICKEN THEFT FIRES ON MEN BEATING HIM WITH FATAL RESULTS.

GRAND POINT, LA., April 2.—Arista Guilbeau was shot and instantly killed today by Raoul Jean Baptiste, a negro, who also wounded Irozin Doupois, Sr., and his son, Irozin Doupois, Jr. The men were attempting to whip the negro for alleged theft of chickens when he fired. The negro surrendered to the sheriff. Guilbeau leaves a widow and twelve children.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY POSSE AFTER NEGRO HE KILLED WHITE FARMER

### William Green Is Shot Down Protecting Negro.

Sandersville, Ga., Dec. 25.—An armed posse to-night is in pursuit of a negro named Walker who to-day shot and killed William Green, a young white farmer, four miles west of Tennille on the Central of Georgia Railroad. If the negro is captured a lynching is probable.

It is stated that Green was in a wagon with two negroes when Walker approached and aimed a shotgun at one of the negroes. Green is alleged to have remonstrated with Walker whereupon the negro turned the gun on the white man and killed him.

### KILLS CHILDREN, CHARGE

White Men Said to Have Conspired to Secure Lands of Negroes.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Dec. 26.—When the trial of D. C. Allen, a negro, charged with murder in connection with the death of Herbert and Castella Sell, two negro children at Taft, Okla., March last, was resumed here today, Allen entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment. William Irwin, a white man, last Thursday, was convicted of conspiracy in the same case on the

charge that he had promised to pay Allen \$2,000 for placing and exploding dynamite under the house in which the children met death.

F. L. Martin and John Coombs, the latter a wealthy oil operator at Bartlesville, Okla., are also charged with conspiracy in the case, the alleged motive having been a desire to secure possession of oil land owned by the Sell children and valued at \$250,000.

Martin's trial is expected to begin Thursday, after which Coombs will be arraigned.

### NEGRO KILLS FARMER AND MAKES GOOD HIS ESCAPE

### Young Man Is Shot to Death by Black on Slight Provocation

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Dec. 26.—James W. Campbell, well known young farmer, twenty-six years of age, residing near Leighton, this county, is alleged to have been shot to death at the latter place by Lee Sumner, a negro, who made his escape from a large posse of infuriated citizens.

Sheriff Leggett received a message today stating that the negro was at Town Creek shot to pieces. It is alleged that Campbell and the negro attempted to pass each other on a narrow sidewalk in the rear of J. A. Lindsay's store in Leighton, the negro charging the white man with attempting to push him off in the mud; the latter denied having done so.

During the conversation it is said the negro suddenly drew a pistol and killed Campbell. He made his escape, followed by fully a hundred citizens of Leighton who caught glimpses of him as he ran and fired several times at him. Darkness came on quickly and the negro took refuge in a swamp.

### Negro Is Located.

It is thought he succeeded in making his way to another negro's house and carried by friends to Town Creek from which place the sheriff was advised that a negro answering the description of the murderer has been located with a number of gun shot wounds in his body.

Campbell bore a good reputation and is said to have been a quiet, peaceable citizen. He leaves a wife and two children. This is the second killing in Colbert County within the last week.

### L. FULLARD SHOTS NEGRO

CARRIES WOUNDED MAN TO HOSPITAL IN MOBILE AND THEN RETURNS TO SUBURB TO HIS HOME.

MOBILE, ALA., May 8.—E. L. Bullard, a well known turpentine operator, brought to Mobile today H. L. Collins, a negro, who was suffering from gun shot wounds which will prove fatal.

After the negro was sent to the City Hospital, Bullard went to the sheriff's office and surrendered to that official, stating the circumstances of the shoot-

ing. The negro had been engaged to work with Bullard, and they had some words. Yesterday afternoon while under the influence of drink, the negro went to Bullard's home and going up to a window, called Mr. Bullard. The negro became so vehement and objectionable in his language that Bullard ejected him from the premises. A little later, Collins returned, and as Bullard stepped into the rear yard, opened fire on him with a pistol.

Bullard in the meantime had secured his revolver, but it only contained one cartridge which he fired at the negro. The negro continued shooting, and Mrs. Bullard, grasping a shot gun, passed it to her husband.

After Bullard secured the gun Collins fired once more, the bullet striking just above his head. Bullard thereupon fired both barrels of his gun, the loads taking effect in the negro's side. Bullard was released on \$500 bond.

### M'CREA FOUND NUI GUILTY BY JURY

### ONE BALLOT DECIDED IT.

M'CREA IS HELD ON ANOTHER CHARGE, HOWEVER.

From the Morning News, Feb. 8.

On the first ballot, taken six minutes after retiring, the jury in the case of Brunswick McCrea, colored, charged with murdering Zenas S. Warnell in Bryan county Oct. 22, 1908, returned a verdict of not guilty in the Superior Court here yesterday.

An acquittal was confidently expected by those who had followed the case on this trial. The jurors took the position that the negro defended himself against a violent invasion of his home by Mr. Warnell and his friend, J. B. Boatright. On this theory the jury found the killing to be a case of justifiable homicide.

This was the third trial of the case. Twice before McCrea was tried in Clyde, Bryan county, and each time he was sentenced by Judge Seabrook to hang, after a verdict of guilty had been returned. The first time Judge Seabrook granted a new trial. Then upon conviction again the case went to the Supreme Court and was reversed.

Feeling that it was impossible for the prisoner to get a fair trial in Bryan county, F. M. Oliver, Esq., who defended the negro through the three trials, asked for a change of venue from the Atlantic circuit and got it. That explains how the case came to be tried here before Judge Charlton. The evidence was substantially the same in each instance.

Though acquitted of the charge of killing Mr. Warnell, McCrea is still held on an assault with intent charge which is based upon an alleged assault the negro made upon J. B. Boatright while the latter was leaving the house a moment after the killing occurred. Indicted jointly with McCrea is Webster McKinney, his brother-in-

law, in whose home McCrea was living when the trouble occurred. It is claimed McKinney called on McCrea to kill Mr. Boatright, too, and the negro fired, one of the shots clipping the flesh of his face and two shots piercing his hat.

McKinney is at large under a \$500 bond. The same bond was agreed upon for McCrea and he will be turned out of jail if he can give it. He has been in jail since the last of October on the charge of which he has just been acquitted, serving two years and a half for something a jury acquitted him of.

### BRUNSWICK M'CREA ON TRIAL AGAIN

### EVIDENCE ALL OFFERED.

BEING TRIED THIRD TIME FOR KILLING Z. S. WARNELL.

From the Morning News Feb. 7. For the third time since he killed Zenas S. Warnell in Bryan county near Blythe, Oct. 22, 1908, Brunswick McCrea, colored, faced a jury in a fight for his life in the Superior Court here yesterday. After two convictions in Clyde a change of venue to Chatham county was obtained.

Practically all of the evidence had been put in when Judge Charlton adjourned court just before 11 o'clock last night. After a few odds and ends of proof have been introduced this morning counsel will go to the jury with their arguments and the jury will have the case by the end of the day.

The trial of the case here differs very slightly from the two former trials, except that some of the witnesses got a little confused about their testimony when they were confronted with the stenographic record of their testimony previously given. F. M. Oliver, Esq., for the defense, scored several telling points by holding the witnesses to a strict accounting for what they swore before, and the same was true as to some of the witnesses for the defense.

### The Case Hard Fought.

Mr. Oliver succeeded in having excluded an affidavit or warrant, a paper which figured importantly in former trials as it purported to be a warrant for the arrest of the defendant and was claimed by the prosecution to have been found in Mr. Warnell's pocket after the killing. The defense also succeeded in showing by court record that Mr. Warnell had been in trouble before, two indictments against him being tendered by Mr. Oliver to show that he was a man of violent temper.

State's counsel, Col. Enoch J. Giles and State Senator William F. Slater strenuously opposed Mr. Oliver's effort to get this proof before the jury and the opposition was successful until just before the case closed. It was while the prosecution was examining witnesses to show that Mr. Warnell had a good general reputation for peacefulness and that he was not violent, that the opportunity presented itself.

After a legal skirmish between counsel Judge Charlton allowed defendant's counsel to question a state's character witness about some trouble Mr. Warnell had with a constable by the name of Glenn Hall. But the court refused to allow counsel to go into the details of the altercation further than to identify the occurrence. The indictment charged that Mr. Warnell made an assault upon the constable in an effort to rescue prisoners from him. Counsel read from the indictment showing that Mr. Warnell had been convicted of the charge.

Zenas S. Warnell and his brother, D. B. Warnell, were engaged in operating a turpentine farm. J. B. Boatright was employed by them as a woodsman, and boarded with Zenas Warnell. Brunswick McCrea, the accused, had been, for several years prior to the homicide, employed as a laborer upon the turpentine farm by the Warnells.

### Left Turpentine Farm.

On several occasions McCrea had left their premises, or, in the language of Mr. Boatright, who was the main witness for the state, had "run off," and Mr. Warnell, the deceased, "had gone after him." Two or three weeks prior to the homicide McCrea again left the premises of the Warnells, and on this occasion he went to the turpentine farm of J. H. Blitch, fourteen or fifteen miles from that of the Warnells.

A few days prior to the killing McCrea returned to the Warnell place, where his wife still lived, visiting her at night, and upon being seen there the next morning by D. B. Warnell, was by him furnished with some rations from the commissary, and was sent in a wagon to the woods to work for the Warnells.

McCrea apparently did not want to go into the woods to work, and said to the man Barker, an employee of the Warnells who was driving the wagon: "I have done left here, and I am going to leave again; they claim an account against me, but I don't owe them anything; anyhow if I do, I am not going to pay them." McCrea is also claimed to have said: "The man who goes after me, it will be judgment with him."

Shortly after this conversation with Barker, McCrea did leave the Warnell place. Subsequent to this Zenas Warnell, according to the evidence, went to the bedside of Boatright and woke him up and asked him to go with him for Brunswick.

### Wanted Negro to Return.

Mr. Boatright testified that Mr. Warnell told him he had a warrant, but he "wanted to get Brunswick to come back to work for him." The witness understood that Mr. Warnell's only purpose in going after Brunswick was to get him to return and work for him.

Mr. Warnell was armed with a rifle and Mr. Boatright had a pistol. They drove before daylight to the turpentine farm of Mr. Blitch and called for McCrea at the home of Webster McKinney. It was shown that upon arrival at the Blitch place Mr. Warnell said he had come to get Brunswick to go back to work for him; that he did not say he had come to arrest McCrea, or that he had a warrant for him.

It appeared that McKinney was a brother-in-law of McCrea's wife. McKinney's wife and four children were in the house when Mr. Warnell and Mr. Boatright called there for Brunswick. McCrea and his wife were there



also. The evidence was that Mr. Warnell hailed several times at the gate in front of the house, without getting any response. He and Mr. Boatright then went to the door, where Mr. Warnell again hailed several times.

Finally, Webster McKinney "poked his head out" of the door. Mr. Warnell asked him if Brunswick McCrea was there, to which McKinney responded: "Yes, he is here." Then, according to Mr. Boatright's version of what occurred, Mr. Warnell walked in to the house, but when Mr. Boatright started to enter also McKinney tried to close the door on him and keep him out, but he "pushed on in anyway and got in the house."

#### Entrance Into the House.

According to the testimony of McKinney, when he opened the door Mr. Warnell asked him if Brunswick McCrea was in the house, and he answered: "Yes, sir," and then asked if he wanted to see Brunswick. "If you want to see him," McKinney says he said, "I will get him out here to you, because I don't want you to come in the house and disturb my wife and children; they are all asleep; I am the only one who is up." McKinney testified, "They came right on in." He said they got in the house by shoving the door open.

Mr. Boatright testified that Mr. Warnell entered the house with his rifle in his left hand, the muzzle pointing downward, and he entered with his pistol in his right hand, having pulled it out of his pocket when McKinney tried to close the door in his face.

Mr. Warnell, closely followed by Mr. Boatright, walked through the front room to the door leading into the back room, pushed this door open and stepped into the room, calling as he did so: "Come out of here, Brunswick." Just then a gun was fired by some one in this room and Mr. Warnell was killed; his brains "were blown out and lodged on my hat and in the bosom of my shirt—Zenas Warnell's brains," said Mr. Boatright.

#### Story of the Tragedy.

"Two shots were fired, but only one in the house; the other shot was fired at me. Mr. Warnell fell. I heard his body hit the floor. I stopped in the door just as he went to fall, and some thing sounded as if a man had taken his gun and pushed the door, and then the weight of the man hit the door, fell up against it.

"I took a second thought. It would not do for me to push in then and let him kill me, too. I thought of Ely Moore and came out of the house and started to him. In going out Brunswick McCrea came from the house and the Webb McKinney came around the house and they met in the yard. Webb said to Brunswick:

"Kill that other G—d ———— and he shot at me. Brunswick put two shot in my hat, and one knocked the skin off my face by my eye, and several shot hit the buggy. They ran after me for a couple of hundred yards as fast as they could. I looked like they were running for my life."

# AFTER LONG CHASE OFFICERS ARE BACK Traveling Over Nine Thousand Miles, Through Six States, Meldrim and Hewitt Return With Turner's Slayers

From the Morning News Sept. 3.

At the end of a chase that carried them over 9,000 railroad miles and through six states, Deputy Sheriff L. K. Meldrim and Detective Thomas Hewitt, general manager of the Hewitt Detective Agency and chief special agent of the Georgia Railroad, arrived from Atlanta early last night with Hugh Boggs and John Willis Worley, charged with the murder of J. H. Turner early on the morning of Aug. 1.

With the arrival of the two officers and the placing of Boggs and Worley in the Chatham county jail the first story of the chase and arrest of the men is given by the officers who have been traveling day and night in their quest of the slayers of the negro restaurant keeper. As was stated in the Morning News several days ago Boggs was taken from Decatur, Ala., where he was arrested, and placed in the Fulton county jail while the two officers went to Detroit for Worley. Both men were in the Atlanta prison until the start was made for Savannah yesterday morning.

#### Hat Gave First Clue.

The hat and shoe found near where Turner was killed furnished the first clues upon which Deputy Meldrim started to work. Both showed they had been purchased in Decatur, Ala. The officers found the man who sold the hat to Worley.

He recalled the transaction because the hat had been charged and had never been paid for. In it was stamped Bailey & Painter, instead of Bailey Pointer, the name of the firm, an error having been made at the manufacturing plant. The chief of police of Decatur, Ala., when shown the specimens of handwriting that Deputy Meldrim had identified it as that of Hugh Boggs by means of a bond which Boggs had signed and which the chief had on file.

The identity of the two men was established absolutely in Decatur and Boggs was under surveillance for days before he was arrested. It was Deputy Meldrim's idea not to arrest Boggs until Worley had been located and to make the arrests simultaneously. He

feared if Boggs was arrested before Worley was located Worley would get word and make his escape.

#### Telegram Didn't Reach Worley.

The wisdom of this reasoning was shown the officers when they reached Detroit for their prisoner. The police there turned over a telegram that arrived for Worley after he had been made a prisoner. It was dated August 26 and was signed by Worley's brother. It said:

"Savannah got H. B. Leave at once. Write later."

Had Worley received the telegram in time it would have been an easy matter for him to have almost stepped over into Canada and lost himself. Deputy Meldrim, who has been an indefatigable worker in the Turner case, and who has traveled day and night at his own expense, does not take all of the credit to himself for the arrest of the slayers of Turner. He says Detective Hewitt was on the job all the time and worked like a Trojan. The credit for the clearing up of the case should be shared by Detective Hewitt, Chief of Police Young of Decatur, Chief of Police Davidson of New Decatur, special Sheriff Northcutt of Monticott and and Chief Special Agent Wallace, he says.

#### Story of the Chase.

Deputy Meldrim, fagged out from a week of traveling, told the story of the chase to a representative of the Morning News, after the prisoners had been placed in jail. He began with the discovery of the hammer with which Turner was killed, the shoe, hat, bloody newspaper and pieces of skull which were brought to Savannah by Special Deputy Sheriff James Northcutt of Monticott the Thursday following Turner's disappearance. This was on Aug. 2. A delegation of negroes called at the sheriff's office and asked that efforts be made to run down the slayers of Turner, who they were certain had been killed for his money. The case was placed in the hands of Deputy Meldrim and he got into action immediately.

On Friday, Aug. 4, Turner's automobile was found at Oliver, where it had been sold by two white men. Deputy Meldrim went there, where he secured from Special Agent Wallace the checks which had been given in payment for the automobile and which Boggs had indorsed in the name of Hugh Jones, as well as the note that had been left pinned to an old suit of clothes. A very good description of the two was secured.

#### Traced to Cincinnati.

Deputy Meldrim found that the two men had gone to Augusta from Oliver. He went to Augusta the next day and took Detective Hewitt into the case with him. From that time on they worked as one man. From Augusta

the officers went to Atlanta to which city the fugitives were traced. Deputy Meldrim returned to Savannah, leaving Detective Hewitt in Atlanta to try and find the whereabouts of the men. The next day the body of Turner was found and on Aug. 8 Deputy Meldrim and Agent Wallace went to Atlanta for a conference with Hewitt, who was still on the job there. Wallace was sent back to Savannah and Meldrim and Hewitt continued the chase. Turner's death being established by the finding of the body. The pursuit was continued from Atlanta to Birmingham and then to Decatur, where the two officers arrived on the night of Aug. 9.

The following morning Meldrim and Hewitt established the identity of the men they were following. Chief of Police C. D. M. Young was able to identify the handwriting of Hugh Jones as that of Hugh Boggs, by means of a bond which Boggs had signed and which was on file at police headquarters. It was also established that Worley had purchased the hat found in the road where Turner was killed.

#### Followed to Cincinnati.

It later developed that the shoe was also Worley's. Knowing just who they were looking for Meldrim and Hewitt took up the chase again, following Boggs and Worley closely to Huntsville, Stephenson, Chattanooga and to Cincinnati, where they were lost. The officers returned to Atlanta. The return to Savannah was made Sunday, August 13, when circulars were sent all over the country giving the names, descriptions, occupations, etc., of the two fugitives.

It was on the following day, Monday the fourteenth, that warrants were sworn out for Boggs and Worley.

A Negro of Clarksville, Texas, was recently shot to death by a sheriff's posse.

## Negro Kills White Boy.

Southern Pines, N. C., Dec. 26.—Francis Ruggles, aged 17, of Southern Pines, son of Adolphus Ruggles, is dead and Eustace Robinson, a negro, is in jail at Carthage charged with the murder as the result of a pistol affair last night near here.

It is stated that some young white men were having an argument with the negro when he pulled a gun and fired at Ruggles, the shot proving fatal. The negro was arrested and lodged in the Carthage jail. There is some talk of a lynching.

## OBERRY CONFESSES DOUBLE MURDER

HE WILL HANG NOV. 27

White Man Convicted of Killing Two Negroes.

Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 18.—A. J. Oberry, who on the night of Aug. 15 murdered at their home near Kingsland in Camden county an old negro woman Mary Randolph, and her 13-year-old

daughter, was this afternoon placed on the gallows at St. Mary's, and convicted of the double murder.

He was sentenced by Judge Conyers to hang on Nov. 27.

The case was the first called at the afternoon session of the court and Oberry was defended by attorneys appointed by the court.

The crime was the most brutal in the history of Camden county and created a great deal of feeling at the time and there was some talk of lynching.

Oberry was captured shortly after the dead negroes were discovered and placed in the jail at St. Mary's, but was later removed here for safe keeping. He was taken back to St. Mary's on Sunday.

While here he seemed in the best of spirits and appeared little worried over the crime until Sunday, when Sheriff Higginbotham and his deputies appeared at the jail for him.

It was then that his courage seemed to fail him and he left the jail with reluctance. Oberry, before being brought to Brunswick admitted his guilt. On his arrival here he told the whole of his revolting story to Jailor Lowe, Deputy Sheriff Owens and the Morning News correspondent, and it was told with little feeling either one way or another.

He stated that he received a gallon of liquor on the morning of the day that the crime was committed and drank heavily all day. At noon when the two negroes he murdered went into Proctor's store at Kingsland and he saw them draw an amount of money he was pretty full and said:

"I don't know what came over me, but I had a funny feeling when I saw them get the money." Later that afternoon he went to a neighbor and borrowed his gun and went to another store and purchased some shells. He followed the negroes home and after dark walked into the house and when he old woman jumped up as if to defend herself he shot her and then turned and shot the girl. Oberry claims he does not know how much money he got, but when arrested he had something like \$38 in his mouth and pockets.

After killing the negroes he secured the money they had gotten at the store, went home and went to bed. The next morning he started drinking again and was pretty full when arrested for the crime. When he saw the sheriff coming he put the currency in his mouth, he says, but did not try to get away. He knew the sheriff was after him, but he felt no desire to run away. He was married in November, 1910.



# Killings—1911 FRANK RICHARDSON IS SENTENCED TO DEATH

Convicted of the Murder of  
Two Men in Tuscaloosa  
County

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Nov. 9.—Frank Richardson, the negro charged with the murder of Tom Cooper on the 23rd of October and Brown Horton on the 24th of October went on trial here yesterday for his life. The trial was not a very lengthy one. It began about twelve o'clock and about five o'clock it went to the jury, who returned in forty-five minutes with the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and fix his penalty at death." Richardson heard the sentence read with perfect indifference, there being not so much as a quiver of the eyelids and today he is occupying the condemned cell in the county jail where he will remain until Saturday morning when he will again be taken to the court house at which time the Judge will sentence him and fix the date of his death. There was an immense crowd present during the latter part of the trial, the aisles, windows and hallways being packed. The best of order was maintained the spectators showing the deepest interest in the progress of the trial.

## LIFE SENTENCE FOR J. L. WORLEY

Boggs, Worley's Pal, Will Be  
Tried in February.

## JURY RECOMMENDS MERCY Due to Worley's Youth; Not a Question of Race.

From the Morning News, Nov. 16.  
A jury's mercy recommendation yesterday saved John Willis Worley, one of the slayers of Jasper H. Turner, from the gallows. The young Alabamian was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.  
Hugh Boggs, Worley's partner in crime, will not be tried until February. The case was passed with the consent of all parties. The facts in these cases are identical. The boys were anxious to be tried together, but the prosecution was otherwise disposed.

**Accepted Fate Unflinchingly.**  
Worley accepted his fate unflinchingly. He paled slightly, but otherwise maintained the same interested composure that has characterized his demeanor throughout the trial. The verdict was just what was expected. There were very few who heard the case through who had the slightest doubt of the guilt of the boy, and many wondered why the jurors should have any difficulty about agreeing.  
As it was, the jury didn't have the case many hours. The trial wasn't finished until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning, and as Judge Charlton didn't remain at the Court House after the jury retired, no effort was made to reach a decision before going to bed. It was a few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday when the verdict was reported in court.

**Two Were for Acquittal.**  
On first ballot the jurors were ten for conviction and two for acquittal. The majority had considerable difficulty bringing the minority over, but it was finally made unanimous. It developed after the verdict had been agreed upon, but before it had been reported into court, that one of the jurors was in favor of a straight out verdict of guilty, which would have carried the death penalty with it. Realizing that he was probably hopelessly in the minority in this attitude the juror who favored capital punishment did not urge his position.  
When the verdict was announced it was generally remarked that the recommendation was put in because it was a case of a white man killing a negro. This was not the case. The question of race was not even broached in the jury room. It was the prisoner's youth that saved his neck, or that influenced a large majority of the jurors in favoring a modification of a straight out verdict of guilty.

**Agreed on Postponement.**  
It was intended to go to trial with the Boggs case yesterday, but the previous day's proceedings had been such a strenuous one all concerned agreed to switch the programme and try something else, postponing the Boggs case until next term. The postponement was agreeable to both sides.

**Trial of Boggs Now.**  
The defense will have to face a difficult situation next time. Every one who could possibly be called as a juror is now familiar with the facts in the case, and it is probable that the conviction of Worley will militate against Boggs' chances of escaping punishment.  
In the Worley trial the defense put Boggs on the stand as a witness. He was sworn and questioned by counsel for the defense. This gave the state the right to cross-examine Boggs and ask him any questions that tended to impeach his credibility as a witness. It will be interesting to see whether the defense will call Worley as a witness in the defense of Boggs.  
If Worley takes the stand in behalf of Boggs the prosecution will have the right to cross-examine him and bring out the fact that he has been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the very same state of facts as figure in the Boggs case.

**KILLS... COURT HOUSE.**  
MONT. ADV. 2-12-11  
PORT WORTH, TEXAS, Feb. 11.—Jas. Boren, a travelling salesman, visited swift vengeance on Will Knox, a negro who attempted to assault Boren's wife Friday, when he shot Knox to death on the court house steps today, while the negro was being taken to jail in charge of a deputy sheriff. Knox had just plead guilty to theft and aggravated assault and had received sentences aggregating four years in jail.  
Boren followed the officer and the prisoner out of the court house and at once commenced firing. At the first shot the negro started to run and reached the middle of the street before he fell, pierced by three bullets. Boren surrendered.

**THE WORLEY VERDICT**  
The verdict in the case of John Willis Worley, the young man from Alabama who was charged with having murdered Jasper H. Turner, a negro automobile driver, no doubt has general approval. The crime, when it was discovered, was regarded as one of the worst in the history of the county, and there was very little in the evidence brought out at the trial to change this view of it.

There may have been two reasons why the jury was several hours in reaching a verdict. One is that Worley's story may have created a doubt in the minds of some of the jurors, not amounting to a reasonable doubting but still a doubt, as to his guilt, and that therefore he was entitled to a recommendation to the court's mercy, and the other is that the jury was impressed by the youth of the prisoner, and out of sympathy on that account debated the advisability of tempering their verdict with a mercy recommendation. We are not in a position to say what the fact is, but it doesn't matter what it is since the jury did its duty and returned a verdict that is satisfactory.

Neither the white nor the colored people were thirsting for the blood of the accused man. What was desired was that there should be adequate punishment for what was and is now regarded as a dastardly crime. The welfare of society as well as the vindication of the law demanded that. If Worley had been acquitted there would have been a feeling throughout this community that there could be but little reliance upon the law for the punishment of crimes of violence and that the law offered but little protection to human life. This verdict shows that punishment for crimes of violence is certain when the evidence is clear and convincing.

The convicted man was fortunate in having a recommendation to mercy attached to the verdict against him—fortunate because the evidence was strong that the killing of Turner was fathered and for gain.

The verdict will have a deterrent effect on those who are disposed to look lightly upon the taking of human life either for vengeance or robbery or any other reason. While there may be sympathy for the young man whose faces such a terrible fate there is a feeling of satisfaction that justice has been done.

## BURN DONALSONVILLE NEGRO LODGE BUILDING Believed to Be Result of Killing of Marshal.

Donalsonville, Ga., Nov. 12.—Early last night one of the negro lodge's buildings at this place was burned, and it is believed to have been the result of the killing of Marshal Newberry at Jakin several months ago, by Charles West, one of the negro leaders of the lodge. West was captured a few days ago in Charleston, S. C., and since his capture, it is stated, he has confessed to how the various lodges of this place, Iron City, Babcock and Jakin and others took care of him after he killed Marshal Newberry at Jakin, hiding him within a short distance of his crime for several days, then passing him to Donalsonville, thence from lodge to lodge during nights until he arrived at Charleston, via Augusta.

As an outcome of West's charges a dozen of the most prominent negroes of this place have spent the last week in jail at Bainbridge accused of aiding him to escape and it is said that serious trouble is likely to occur before the matter is settled.

## O'BERRY DIES TO-DAY FOR DOUBLE MURDER

WILL HANG AT ST. MARYS  
White Man Slew Negro Woman  
and Her Daughter.

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 26.—A. J. O'Berry, convicted on October 18 of the murder of Mary Randolph and her 13-year-old daughter, near Kingsland on the night of Aug. 15, and sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 27, was carried yesterday afternoon to St. Marys to be executed to-morrow.

O'Berry thanked Jailer Lowe, and his attorneys, and all of those that had been of assistance to him and stated that he had prepared to meet his maker.

The crime for which he will pay the penalty was one of the most brutal in the annals of Camden county. There was a great deal of feeling against the man at the time the crime was committed, and there was talk of lynching, but the law was allowed to take its course and he will pay the price on the date originally set by the court.

The old negro woman and her daughter, belonging to one of the best negro families in the county, lived near Kingsland, and on the day they were

murdered were there to transact some business. While in Proctor's store they drew about \$40 and O'Berry saw the money turned over to them and watched them depart for home. He followed that afternoon, lying in the woods nearby until dark when he walked in the house and shot both of them. He was captured the next morning and at the time had the money in his mouth.

O'Berry never seemed to realize the enormity of his crime. He was brought here for safe keeping the first part of September, and on reaching here gave a newspaper man the story of the crime and the facts leading up to it. He told the story in a very indifferent manner and one could scarcely believe he was talking of the taking of two human lives. He said that he was going to plead guilty and ask for the mercy of the court, but he didn't know what the judge would do with him.

At St. Marys, where he was tried, three attorneys were employed to make a fight for his life, but he was sentenced to be hung.

## Governor Won't Interfere.

Atlanta, Nov. 26.—A. J. O'Berry will hang in St. Marys to-morrow. His last chance flickered out to-day when Governor Slaton refused the appeal of Joseph A. Morris, a former member of the Legislature, for a respite of thirty days, in order to look into the question of the sanity of O'Berry.

It was set forth that the crime was heinous, but that it was generally believed that O'Berry was a degenerate and for this reason a reprieve was wanted.

In the meantime, however, Governor Slaton had received telegrams from Senator W. W. King and other prominent citizens of Camden county to the effect that O'Berry was a bad character and asking that the law should take its course.

Governor Slaton then declined to interfere.

## O'BERRY COMES TO LIFE'S END ON ROPE FOR KILLING TWO WOMEN

White Man in Camden Dies to  
Avenge Negroes.

St. Mary's, Ga., Nov. 27.—J. A. O'Berry, who killed two negro women twelve miles from here several months ago and who was convicted last month for murder, was hanged here to-day.

No one witnessed the execution but the sheriff and a few guards.

Very few people came in from the surrounding country and there was no evidence that anything out of the ordinary was happening.

O'Berry walked up on the gallows and placed himself in position, showing no fear at all. He said he wished everything fixed so there would be no slip.

Eighteen minutes after the trap was sprung he was pronounced dead by Dr. A. K. Swift.



# LAYER OF TUSCALOOSA

## MEN CAPTURED TUESDAY

Declares He Shot Cooper in Self Defense

HAS BULLET MARK ON FACE

While Streets of Tuscaloosa, Where

Negro is Imprisoned, is Imprisoned,

Are Well Filled With People, No

Evidence of Contemplated Violence

Is Shown.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Oct. 24—Frank Richardson, the negro who has been pursued since Sunday morning for the killing of Tom Cooper, a former deputy sheriff, and Brown Horton, one of Tuscaloosa's substantial business men, was caught early this afternoon about eighteen miles from this city, and is now in the county jail.

It was learned this morning that Richardson spent last night at a farm house with another negro. A white man in the community suspected Richardson and paid a negro \$10 to slip into the room while the fugitive was asleep and steal his rifle. The negro, however, made his escape this morning unarmed and was later captured by two farmers, J. W. Thomas and S. P. Jacobs, who afterwards turned him over to a number of officers when he was speedily brought to the city in an automobile and lodged in the county jail before it was realized that he had been captured.

### Negro Talks Freely.

The negro who in no wise looks the part of a murderer, talked very freely concerning the shooting of both Cooper and Horton. The former, he claims, he killed in self-defense, saying that Cooper insisted on grabbing a saddle from him, and when told that he needed the saddle for his own use, Cooper started after him, and, while he says that he saw no weapon, he felt that Cooper was armed and would use his gun. He admits shooting at somebody in the dark Monday morning, but he had no idea who it was, and only fired because he was frightened. He bears a bullet mark on the side of his face which evidently was fired by Mr. Horton.

### Prisoner Is Cool.

Richardson talks in a very quiet manner, not seeming to realize the seriousness of the charges against him. It has been stated by several representative citizens of the vicinity in which the negro lived that he has been badly treated and harassed by some of his white neighbors during the past year and that this possibly had something to do with his rash act.

While the streets have been well filled all the afternoon with crowds of people, it is not generally thought that any violence will be done, though

Sheriff Palmer is using every precaution to avoid trouble.

### VICTIMS BURIED.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Oct. 24—The funeral of Tom Cooper, a former deputy sheriff, who was shot and killed by Frank Richardson, a negro, was held yesterday afternoon from the Methodist Church in Northport, the services being conducted by Rev. M. R. Smith, of Gordo, assisted by Rev. S. R. Burns, pastor of the Northport church. The following were the pall-bearers: Amen Christian T. W. Christian, A. E. Robertson, James Clements, J. V. Adams and Mr. Bell. The interment was in Williamson Cemetery.

The funeral of Brown Horton was held this morning at 10 o'clock at the First Methodist Church, the service being conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Henry, assisted by Rev. C. M. Boyd, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The pall-bearers were as follows: J. T. Davis, T. L. Powell, T. Palmer, R. H. Cochran, James Foster and C. B. Verner. The interment was in Evergreen Cemetery.

## EVANGELIST KILLS NEGRO

Preacher Arraigned Black in Sermon and Shooting Followed.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Nov. 26.—The Rev. H. H. Frier late today shot and killed Will Akron, a negro, at the town of Boynton, Okla., near here, and to prevent the threatened mob violence, he was hurried to the Muskogee jail for safe keeping. The minister had been conducting revival services at Boynton and in the course of a sermon had bitterly arraigned the negro who he charged with operating a "blind tiger." The shooting came as a sequel. It was stated this afternoon that both whites and negroes joined in the demonstration against the evangelist.

### DEPUTIES KILL NEGRO.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Mar. 10—John Glover, a negro, who was wanted on a charge of murder and assault with intent to murder also, was shot to death by Deputy Sheriffs Chew, Steele and Blau at Robert's tunnel station on the Seaboard Air Line railroad in the northern part of Jefferson county this morning. Before falling to the ground, he shot and painfully wounded Deputy Steele. The negro showed fight immediately after the officers came upon him, but he did not get to use his pistol as quickly as he says that he saw no weapon, he felt that Cooper was armed and would use his gun. He admits shooting at somebody in the dark Monday morning, but he had no idea who it was, and only fired because he was frightened. He bears a bullet mark on the side of his face which evidently was fired by Mr. Horton.

### NORRIS KILLS NEGRO.

PENSACOLA, FLA., March 15.—Milton last night Lee Norris, a white resident of Pensacola, shot and killed Harrison Newman, colored. Norris claims that he acted in self-defense as the negro attempted to kill him.

## MOB LAW AND HYSTERIC CLAMOR FOR REPRISALS.

The man who is usually on good terms with himself and the rest of mankind is the man who does not become hysterical every time a difficult situation confronts him, and lie down helplessly or run away in despair on the contrary, he looks the difficult situation

coolly on the face and does deliberately, with an passion, the thing wisest and best to be done to safeguard his life or his property. True, this is not easy to do in most difficult situations, as men are not the most perfect creatures of the moment, by the unbelieved for instance, but the easy thing to do counts for little in any situation. It is the difficult thing that counts. As with an individual, so with a race, so with a nation. If the wars in history are traceable to the absence of the overlord, brave enough to blunt the keen edge of insult, or injury, by the soft answer that turns away wrath.

The Negro people face a delicate as well as a critical situation in the prevalence of mob outbreaks against them in all sections of the country, including New York City, and none can tell the moment when the misdeed of some worthless creature, black or white, may not provoke a race riot that will draw into its sweep the offending and the unoffending. Such situations arise every day in one or another section of the country. Each man is the best judge of what he should do when he comes upon one of them, or one of them comes upon him, and he is not a wise counselor who would advise another, or a race, or a nation, to do in hot blood what he would not do in cold blood. Two courses we determined upon for ourselves long ago: (1) We will not provoke a war, but do what is reasonable to discourage one; (2) we will not run away from a war when another forces it upon us, but do what is reasonable to make the other one run away.

We came upon a case in point last week on emerging from the subway at 30th street. Two white toughs of the heavy set pugilistic type were standing at the mouth of the subway, compelling a long line of people to squeeze by them. A small man, strong as wires, just ahead of us, who had been delayed by the blockade, gave the first tough he came upon a shove which sent him into the street. A war of words ensued. Two hundred people gathered, ready to do the toughs if they proceeded to violence. Fortunately for them they thought better of it. If the small man had done what on the far East Side there would have been a riot. As it was, he did not look for trouble, but when he got into the street, he did not run away from it. It does not alter the case in the least that they were all white and variations of white.

One man's rights cease where another man's rights begin.

All this is but a prelude to an impassioned plea in the Topeka Plaindealer that something be done because a stronger Negro at Durant, Okla., August 13, charged with assaulting a white woman, was lynched, photographed and burned by a white mob. The Plaindealer reproduces the ghastly photograph, strangely enough, October 13, and wants every Negro paper in the land to reproduce it. We beg to be excused from doing any such ghastly thing in The Age. The horror of the recital is sufficient without the pictured image to fire the imagination of the readers of The Age against a critical situation which, in the last analysis, the people of Oklahoma will have to settle themselves.

As the State of Oklahoma will not act, the Plaindealer thinks that "it is the duty of the President and the National Government to act." But the Plaindealer should not think that way. It should re-read the Constitution of the United States, in which it will find that "the President and the National government" have no power to act in such cases, unless the Governor of Oklahoma, despairing of or not desiring to control the situation, should call upon them to do so. Over all such lawless acts the Constitution gives the several states absolute sovereignty. Nor could an amendment to the Constitution be secured by which the several states would vote to surrender and to invest in the Federal government the police

powers of the states under which lawlessness is classed. The Plaindealer concludes its appeal as follows:

The late Senator John J. Ingalls once said: "The Bible and hymn book are all that the African race needs. No arrests will enough; what the African race needs is another Toussaint L'Overture with the blood stained banner of revolution and the torch and sword."

This state of affairs has become unbearable, and the black man must learn to give a white man's measure in every thing. The law is blind in dealing with blacks, hence they must protect themselves.

We did not take much stock in Senator Ingalls living and we take less in his advice dead. Negroes who get into trouble are not, in the main, those who stick to "the Bible and hymn book," but those who do not. And when the Negro unfurls "the blood-stained banner of revolution and the torch and sword" to right his wrongs he will find that he will have to overcome the power of the Nation, as John Brown found it at Harper's Ferry, and not the mob of his neighborhood. Let him defend himself

in a given situation, when menaced, as white men do, of right, but he should be in the right when he does it. The criminal Negro is a nuisance and a menace.

In a race war in Pineville, La., six colored men were shot and two killed. The trouble arose over the shooting of a white man by an unknown Negro. On notification several hundred Negroes left their homes. Others however, will stand and resist.

NEGRO KILLS LUMBERMAN  
CEDAR GROVE, FLA., Nov. 13.—J. Rouse, a prominent lumberman of this place, was shot and killed and a man named Moody, an employee of Rouse, was wounded this morning by a negro whom the two men had been instrumental in having arrested on a trivial charge. After the shooting the negro fled, but was captured and taken to Perry, Fla., in an automobile. The tragedy has caused intense excitement and an attempt is expected to be made tonight to lynch the negro.

## WHITE MAN KILLS NEGRO WITH LATTER'S PISTOL.

CORDALE, Ga., June 11.—As the result of a desperate fight which occurred last night at Raines, a small station on the Georgia, Southwestern and Gulf Railway, five miles south of Cordale, Jim Cribb, a negro, is dead, having been shot by E. L. Cone, a white man who manages the turpentine interests of J. M. Tomlinson at this point.

The details as near as can be ascertained are that the negro in a drunken condition attended a mullet supper given by one of the negroes in the quarters. He soon became boisterous and created some disturbance, and Cone was sent for. When he came he remonstrated with the negro, requesting him to leave the quarters. The negro pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired at Cone. His bullet went wild and Cone grappled with him, and wrung the pistol from his hand. Immediately the negro rushed at him with a knife, when Cone shot and killed him. No arrests have been made, as all witnesses say the Cone acted in self-defense.

NEGRO BARELY WOUNDED  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 21.—Gilbert White, a negro, was shot and seriously wounded this morning by S. Lawler, a white man, collector for the Kingston Land Company. The shooting took place just outside of the Southport freight depot, near Twenty-eighth Street, between Powell and Avenue A. The shooting caused much excitement. It seems that the Kingston Company had garnished White's

salary. When Lawler went to the place where the negro is employed he was approached in a suspicious manner. Thinking the negro was about to draw a gun, Lawler pulled his pistol and fired on the negro. The wounded man was rushed to the hospital and given every attention and Lawler was placed under arrest.



# During Christmas Week. MOUSE AUGBON NABBED BY DEPUTY FRIZZELL

Negro Charged With Com-  
plicity in Slaying of Riley  
Reese Christmas Night

Deputy Sheriff W. H. Frizzell brought to the county jail Thursday night Mose Augbon, a negro, who is charged with killing Riley Reese, the negro who was waylaid on the Red Bridge road on Christmas night and shot to death.

On Tuesday, Clinton Augbon, a negro, was arrested and charged as one who slew Riley Reese, and it was known to the sheriff that his brother, Mose Augbon, was the other negro who was present at the time of the killing.

Deputy Frizzell was detailed to track Mose Augbon down. The negro was followed to Macon County, to a point about six miles north of Hardaway. At that place there was a turkey shoot being conducted by over a hundred negroes. Deputy Frizzell, although alone, found his man and arrested him. He was brought to Montgomery last night and lodged in the county

## NEGRO SHOT BY OFFICERS

### AFTER RESISTING ARREST

When Officer Attempts Arrest,  
Negro Uses Gun and  
Shoots Bystander

GIRARD, ALA., Dec. 26.—This afternoon Officer McMurray attempted to arrest Charles Talley, a drunken negro, just in front of the Phelps saloon in North Girard. The negro drew a pistol and defied arrest, and the officer undertook to use his club, when the negro snatched the club and began shooting at the officer, whom he missed, but hit Cliff Kelley, a bystander, in the hand and also an unknown negro in the leg.

In the meantime Officer Perry had come to Officer McMurray's assistance and in the scuffle which ensued the negro broke away and began to run, when both officers began firing at him with the result that some six or seven shots took effect.

At the time of the difficulty it seems that the officers nor anyone present knew the negro, but he was taken to his home in Columbus, Ga., where medical attention was given him by Dr. Prather, of Girard, who stated that he thought the negro could not

## DAY AT BIRMINGHAM

Fight And Two Serious Accidents Near  
Magie City Xmas.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 25.—Lonnie Moseley, while playing in the street at 815 Third avenue, was struck by a live wire and dangerously burned about the hands, arms and face.

C. G. Dash shot and killed Jake Jones, a negro, at Third avenue and Eighteenth street tonight. He claimed the negro had hit him with a rock. J. H. Lancaster accidentally walked out of a second story window a 24th street and Second avenue tonight. He was hurried to a hospital and will not die.

## NEGRO PUT UNDER BOND

Black at Roanoke Slew Another About  
His Wife.

ROANOKE, ALA., Dec. 30.—Mollie Allums, who was shot by her husband, Charlie Allums, at her home in the negro section of the city last Wednesday evening, died last night. Upon returning home Wednesday evening, Allums found another negro named Ezra Veal in the house with his wife. He set upon them and claims that they showed fight, whereupon he shot Veal dead, and fatally wound the former's wife.

He then came down town and gave himself into the hands of the authorities. Friday he had his preliminary trial before Mayor Nichols for the killing of Veal, and was held under a bond of \$1,000, which he has so far failed to make.

Hiram B. Radney, and  
NEGRO SHOOTING SCRAPES.  
Sheriff O. B. Rickerson has received word from Bromley to the effect that a negro was killed at that place Saturday night in a row. The particulars have not as yet been obtainable. Another shooting scrape carried by the other shooting occurred at Owen's Christmas revelries, last night in still near Gatewood.

which it is reported that two negroes were killed.

The details of the killing cannot be secured, but a message has been sent to Deputy Waters at Gatewood to make investigation at once and arrest those implicated in the affair. In those scrapes, it seems impossible to secure detailed information except that all who were killed are negroes.

NEGRO DIES OF WOUNDS.  
Charlie Talley, the Columbus, Ga. negro who was shot by the Girard officers on Christmas day, died at an early hour this morning. It is thought nothing more will come of the case.

MAN JAILED FOR KILLING.  
HAMILTON, ALA., Dec. 26.—Bud Hill of Winfield, Ala., has just been placed in jail here charged with killing Wal-ter Webster, at Winfield, on last Saturday night.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER Negro Man and Woman are Placed in Mobile Jail.

Dec. 24.—John Washand and Bell Mc... negroes, were locked in the county jail charged with murder near Citronelle thirty miles north of here. They are said to have killed Frank Hayes. The woman first used a razor on the man. It is claimed and Washand shot him with a double barreled shot gun.

## POLICEMAN IS SHOT AND

### KILLED WHILE ON BEAT

Shooting in Alabama City  
Causes Great Excitement;  
White Man Arrested

GADSDEN, ALA., Jan. 1.—W. A. Patterson, a policeman, was shot and killed at 7 o'clock tonight and F. R. Walker, a bystander, was injured in a shooting affray on the streets of Alabama City.

Jay Smith, a white man, is under arrest. Patterson arrested Smith this afternoon for an offense. Smith is said to have been drinking.

After making bond he was standing on the street in front of the Martin drug store when the officer approached. Several shots were heard and Patterson was found dead with a bullet through the heart, and Walker was wounded in the leg.

The shooting created great excitement. Smith was brought to the county jail here at 8 o'clock tonight and is being held pending a further investigation.

OFFICER KILLS NEGRO.  
George Tate, a negro, about 28 years old, was shot and killed last night about 12 o'clock at his home on North Street, between Green and Lawrence, by Police Officer D. M. Smith. The shooting of the negro was in self defense and at the preliminary trial, which will be held Friday, there is no doubt but that the officer will be exonerated for his act.

Police Officer Smith was called to the home of the negro by the loud cries of his wife. The negro, it is said, was beating the woman and threatening to kill her. When the officer came on the scene he ordered the negro to stop beating the woman and to throw up his hands.

Tate, with a curse, it is said, reached his right hand in his hip pocket and told the officer that he would die before he would throw up his hands, causing the threatening movement, as it

the negro was about to draw a pistol. Police Officer Smith, who had his pistol in his hand, shot five or six times. One of the bullets lodged in the left breast of the negro, just below the heart, while a second hit him in the left arm. Death was almost instantaneous.

## TRIES TO HELP NEGROES;

### OFFICER SHOT FOR PAINS

I. C. Stoutenborough Dies, Re-  
sult of Wounds Received  
While on Country Road

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 27.—Officer J. C. Stoutenborough, who was shot Friday night by unidentified negroes while he was trying to assist them when the hack they were in went down an embankment, died at the Robinson Hospital Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock.

Stoutenborough, in company with Officer McCabe, was going to Jonesboro in answer to a call, when they passed a hack in which were a number of negroes. It was exceedingly dark and rainy and the road being narrow made it difficult for the two conveyances to pass. The cab went over a slight embankment in trying to pass the officer's buggy. Stoutenborough was not willing to go on, leaving the negro driven in trouble, and went back to render what assistance he could. Some one inside the hack opened fire on the officer, shooting him three times. The negroes escaped. Stoutenborough is survived by a widow and little son. His remains were taken to Selma today for burial.

## R. A. STILWELL KILLS

### ED. CRENSHAW, COLORED

Negro Attacks Citizen of Tus-  
kegee and Is Shot  
to Death

TUEKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 23.—This city was thrown into excitement yesterday morning when R. A. Stilwell shot Ed Crenshaw, a negro. The trouble was unexpected on the part of Mr. Stilwell, he having to shoot in self-defense. The negro, said to be in a drunken state, attacked Mr. Stilwell with a pocket knife, inflicting an ugly scalp wound, and had made the second attempt to get closer to Mr. Stilwell when the shots checked him. Two bullets entered just above the right eye, death resulting almost instantly.

Mr. Stilwell immediately gave himself up to the proper authorities, waived preliminary hearing and made bond in the sum of \$500. Crenshaw bore a bad reputation among both white and black citizens

## CHASE OVER MOUNTAINS FOR NEGRO IS FRUITLESS

Deputy Sheriff Lister Unable to  
Capture Man Who Killed  
Bunk Usry

GADSDEN, ALA., Dec. 21.—After a chase through many miles of mountainous country, Deputy Sheriff Will Lister returned to Gadsden Saturday afternoon reporting that he had been unable to capture with the aid of bloodhounds Kearney Williams, a negro who shot and killed Bunk Usry, a white man, last Friday night.

The killing of Usry is shrouded in deep mystery. He was a quarryman working at the stone quarries at Zuer, a settlement where some two hundred workmen make their homes. Friday night at about 11 o'clock he was killed at the cabin of Kearney Williams, a negro. A shot gun was used and the lungs of the victim were literally torn out by the discharge of the weapon.

Deputy Sheriff Lister arrested Williams' wife. She said that Friday night she had gone home after nursing a member of a white family who was ill. She found Usry there. He was drinking. She stated that she heard Usry ask her husband several times for liquor and that they drank together frequently. Finally her husband drew a pistol and fired five times into the ceiling of the room. He was in a happy frame of mind and was shooting the pistol to celebrate Christmas. She became frightened and left the place. She returned in about an hour and was just entering the house when she heard Usry say: "That gun won't shoot." The remark was followed by a loud report. She ran from the place and called help. Usry was found dead on the floor and Williams had made his escape. Williams is credited with having operated a blind tiger.

## NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY ANGRY OKLAHOMA MOB

Black, While Drunk, Killed a  
White Farmer With Axe  
and Attacked His Wife

SALLISAW, OKLA., Dec. 31.—For the murder with an axe of George Carter, a white farmer living near Muldrow, twelve miles east of here, and the criminal assault upon the farmer's wife Saturday night, a negro named Turner was taken Sunday morning from the farmer's home where he lay in bed in a drunken stupor and lynched in the streets of Muldrow by an infuriated mob of white men. He was strung up to a telephone pole. Sheriff Johnson of Sequoyah heard of



the proceedings in Sallisaw and hurried to Muldrow but arrived after the lynching had taken place.

The negro had invaded the home of Casey about midnight Saturday after he had stolen an engine in the round house of the Iron Mountain Railroad at Van Buren, Ark., Saturday evening, and driven it to Muldrow, Okla., where the agent who had been advised of a runaway engine, turned it onto a siding, derailing it. The negro, seeing that he was trapped, deserted the engine and continued his way on foot for about two miles until he came to the Casey home.

When the negro knocked at the door of the house, Casey got up, from he allowed him to enter after he had made a plea of being frozen. Turned the negro, sat down near the stove and Casey went back to bed. A few minutes later the negro arose and started to leave, but going outside the door, he found an axe and, turning to the bed, he struck Casey several times on the head, killing him. He then compelled Mrs. Casey to submit to his attack.

#### Woman Informs Officers.

After accomplishing his purpose the negro, who it is said was drunk, soon fell asleep and Mrs. Casey slipping from the house, ran all the way to Muldrow in her night dress, informing men there of the murder and assault. A posse was formed quickly and hurried to the Casey home, finding the negro asleep.

He was taken back to Muldrow, where a mob in a few moments formed and it was decided to lynch the black. A rope was secured and he was swung up to the telephone wires in the main street of the town and was hardly dead before Sheriff Johnson arrived from Sallisaw. The men had dispersed and no effort was made to arrest any of the participants. None of them wore a mask.

Afterward Mrs. Casey was taken back to Muldrow and she identified the dead negro as the one who had killed her husband and committed the assault. The woman, before the death of the negro, held up bravely and was able to walk to the place where he was lynched in order to identify him, but afterward she swooned and her condition now is precarious. It is believed that she will recover.

#### MORTALLY WOUNDS GIRL, NO MOTIVE, NO CLUE

New York, Dec. 23.—By a vicious blow on the head with an edged implement in the hands of an unidentified man, Miss Anna Keller, a telephone operator, 22 years old, was struck down on the Richmond turnpike, Staten Island, to-night and mortally injured. The police have been unable to solve the mystery of the attack upon the girl, whose assailant made no attempt to rob her and evidently struck the one blow and fled. Miss Keller revived sufficiently to tell of noticing a short man who wore a cap walking up behind her and of feeling a terrific blow and then losing consciousness.

## DECATUR COUNTIANS QUICKLY AVENGE SLAIN TOWN MARSHAL

### Another Officer Slain.

*Many News 12-26-41*  
Donaldsonville, Ga., Dec. 23.—C.

Roberts, chief town marshal, was killed by a negro here this afternoon and the latter was shot to death by a mob that sought revenge immediately afterward.

John D. Warren, the negro, came to town and after partaking of too much Christmas liquor, quarreled with Mr. Gus Newberry and drew a revolver and threatened to kill Newberry.

The negro finally was chased out of town by persons who had seen him flourish his revolver. He left in a wagon.

#### In Duel With Officer.

Marshal Roberts heard of the affair and he, with J. D. Moseley and J. W. McMullen, jumped into an automobile and started in pursuit. They overtook the negro on the outskirts of the town and the marshal ordered him to stop and climb out of the wagon.

The negro turned in his seat and opened fire at his pursuers. Marshal Roberts returned the fire, both men being wounded. The marshal jumped from the automobile and grasped the negro and dragged him from the seat.

Roberts fell dead from the wounds that he had sustained, as the negro dropped to the ground.

#### Never Reached Jail.

The negro was taken in charge by Moseley and McMullen and they attempted to take him back to town. But the mob that had been closely following overtook the party and drove Moseley and McMullen away from the negro. Then the members of the crowd shot the negro full of bullets. He was too weak from wounds previously received in his duel with the marshal and too full of liquor to make any headway at getting away.

The town was full of Christmas shoppers. All business was paralyzed, because of the lynching. There is yet very much excitement.

Marshal Roberts leaves a wife and family. The negro, Warren, had been in trouble once before but his father is one of the best known and most prominent negroes in Southwest Georgia.

Bainbridge, Ga., Dec. 23.—It is reported that Marshal John Crandall of Donaldsonville was killed at 9:30 o'clock to-night by a negro who resisted arrest.

Sheriff Emanuel left Bainbridge immediately for the scene of the crime. Trouble of a serious nature is expected.



## Between 42 and 45 Homicides Are Investigated Within a Single Month

That the grand jury to be organized tomorrow in the criminal court will be watched by the people of the county and the State at large is not to be doubted in the least. The report made public by the coroner showing that there were nearly 150 homicides

Young declares Sanders and Sharp were incensed against them for the alleged selling of whiskey to their customers. Young and Molloy deny selling whiskey but admit having a case of spirits in their cabin.

RAY, MINNETT, ALA., Dec. 27.—Efforts to secure more details regarding the killing of a number of negroes at Owen's Still near Gadswood and of the killing of another negro near Brimley and of the murder of a white man on Ray Minnett, day have met with no results as the deputies in these places seem to have taken to the heels of the negro parties and cannot be reached. Sheriff O. H. Richardson and several deputies left this morning for the points where the disturbances were reported and will make the matter to the bottom. Mr. Richardson received a telegram from one of his deputies near the Florida line that several of the

Becoming enraged during the course of a conversation while walking along the Lower Wetumpka Road, Monday afternoon, Annie Grant, a negress, is alleged to have stabbed and seriously wounded Willie Brown, another negro, the blade of the big knife going deep into the latter's lungs. She is said to have then escaped through the woods adjoining the road, and up to a late hour, had not been caught by the police and sheriff's department, both of which took up the chase as soon as they had been notified.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 20.—John Carter, aged 26 years, died early this morning as a result of a gun shot wound, and Joe Ash, a minor, is in the county jail charged with the killing. The shooting occurred last night about 8:30 o'clock, in front of Ash's home and the latter does not deny the shooting. According to Ash's story,



Carter was over to the Ash home for the purpose of talking to a woman, and he started away from the place. Hardly had Carter left when the step children of Ash raised an alarm that some one was trying to get into a window. Ash says that he rushed outside the house and pulling a Springfield rifle fired a shot, striking Carter. The wounded man lived through the night.

## CORONER GIVES FIGURES OF HIS WORK IN JEFFERSON

Nearly Seven Hundred Deaths Under His Supervision During the Year's Work

Mont Adm. 12-29-11

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 28.—Coroner E. D. Brasher, of Jefferson county, today gave out figures as to the work of his office during the year, with the exception of the last twenty-four hours. There were 675 deaths investigated during the year, up to this morning, including 147 homicides. The list also includes 133 deaths through mine accidents, 127 from unknown causes, five deaths from street car accidents, five deaths from automobile accidents, eight drowned, with no river in the county, thirty-eight with heart failures, twenty-eight suicides, etc.

Two or three deaths during today and the record for tomorrow will have to be included before the full report is made out.

### List of Deaths.

The following is the list of deaths investigated by the coroner during the past year:	
Alcoholism .....	7
Apoplexy .....	7
Acute indigestion .....	11
Automobile accidents .....	5
Bright's disease .....	2
Bald hives .....	2
Burned .....	1
Cancer .....	1
Dropsy .....	1
Drowned .....	8
Whooping cough .....	2
Hemorrhage of lungs .....	2
Heart failure .....	28
Hemiplegia .....	117
Lockjaw .....	1
Mine accidents .....	113
Natural causes .....	30
Pneumonia .....	15
Railroad accidents .....	24
Spasms .....	4
Strangulation .....	1
Senility .....	5
Still born .....	8
Smothered .....	2
Suicides .....	28
Street car accidents .....	5
Tuberculosis .....	12
Unknown causes .....	12
Other accidents .....	21

## CAPTURED MAN CONFESSES TO TWO KILLING CHARGES

## Negro Named Lowe, It Is Said, Shot to Death Two Other Baldwin Negroes

Mont Adm. 12-29-11

BAY MINETTE, ALA., Dec. 28.—fatally yesterday with Cephus Baker, Town Marshal J. P. McGill was called to Hurricane yesterday afternoon. take charge of a negro named Love who is charged with the murder of two other negroes at Gateswood several days ago. He was captured while walking along the railroad tracks near Mobile River by Section Foreman Stevens and Watchman Thomas, who reported the matter to the local authorities.

Love states that he had trouble with a negro named Elmore which grew into a gun fight. Love, it is said, fired a shot gun at Elmore but a negro woman interfered, causing the load to kill a negro boy named Roy Taylor, after which Elmore fled and Love shot him in the back, killing him. He confesses to the killings.

### KILLINGS ARE MIXED.

Investigation into the reported killing among the negroes at Bromley by Sheriff O. B. Richerson reveals the fact that reports concerning the murder of DeLeon, a white man, who was found dead in his hut in Bay Minette Bay and the scrape at Gateswood had gotten mixed, and that no trouble other than the murder of DeLeon had occurred at that place.

## POSTMASTER OF GIRARD

## ATTEMPTS TO KILL SELF

Condition of Sam Glass Is Said to Be Serious, Result of Cutting of Throat

Mont Adm. 12-26-11

COLUMBUS, GA., Dec. 25.—Sam Glass formerly postmaster of Girard Alabama, attempted suicide in that city this afternoon gashing his throat severely with a pocket knife. His condition is very serious tonight. He is about sixty years of age. No cause is assigned for the act.

A pistol shot mingled with cannon crackers in Girard Ala., tonight when police officer McMurray attempted to arrest a drunken negro who was raising a row. The negro struck at him with a stick and when the officer pulled his pistol, the other knocked the weapon out of his hand, snatched it from the ground and began firing at the policeman. Not a shot struck McMurray but Cliff Kelly, white, who filled the role of innocent bystander, received a ball in hand. The negro fled when Officer Perry arrived. He was followed by a fusillade of shots, finally fell in the street, desperately wounded. It is believed he will die. His name has not yet been learned.

## PROBABLY FATALLY SHOT

Mont Adm. 12-29-11

Cephus Baker, of Baker Hill, Barbour County, arrived in the city was accidentally shot and probably fatally wounded by Frank Hubbard at White Pond, Christmas Day. An operation was performed at a local hospital yesterday. Baker is of a prominent family.

### HELD FOR KILLING.

Deputy Sheriff Arthur S. Williams brought a negro last night and placed in the county jail, where Maryman, a negro, on the charge of murder. The case against the negro will be investigated by the grand jury of the city court of Mobile which will convene within the next few weeks. The killing for which Maryman was arrested occurred in the Berlin neighborhood in the southern part of the county on Christmas day. Maryman, a second negro, John Godwin, it is said, while drinking and quarreling, insulted and the Greek's condition is considered as being serious. No particulars as to how the fight came about have been secured.

### FISHERMAN KILLED.

With one side of his head completely blown away, the dead body of Henrique DeLeon, a fisherman, was found in his home on Bay Minette Bay, ten miles from here, today. DeLeon, according to information brought here by friends, was murdered sometime during last night. His wife and son were not at home at the time and are supposed to be visiting in Mobile.

Friends of the man say that he was the victim of an enemy. No other motive, they say, has so far presented itself as the contents of the home were undisturbed. DeLeon was well known to prominent Mobileans, who often visited his home when on fishing or hunting expeditions. The sheriff of Baldwin County has been advised of the murder and is making for the locality, which is an out-of-the-way place. Inhabitants of the locality are fishermen.

## JEFFERSON CORONER HAS

## HANDS FULL OF BUSINESS

Mysterious Murders of the Holiday Season Keep Brasher "On the Jump"

Mont Adm. 12-26-11

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 26.—Coroner Brasher has his hands full investigating two mysterious murders and eight other deaths which were reported to him since Saturday morning last.

The mysterious murders were those of T. H. Molton, Jr., who died from a bullet wound in his head received as he was coming out of the Jefferson Theater Monday afternoon late with his aunt, the bullet having been shot from a pistol or rifle in some other

part of the city, and the killing of Harry E. Robinson, of Chicago, who was struck by a Louisville and Nashville train Sunday at Parkwood after he had been shot in the forehead and stabbed in the side.

The deaths being examined into are the killing of John T. Sweeney, Saturday, at Lovick, by his step-son, Field Leo; the killing of James Tunnell, a white man, by being run over by an Illinois Central train; the sudden death from heart failure of Tom Dullols, at Littleton; the killing of J. Calvin Jones, a negro, by C. G. Dash, white, in the city while theater crowds were on the streets last night; the killing of a negro at Mulga, and another at Ensley by other negroes Sunday, and the killing of Louis Patton, a negro, by unknown parties on the South Side Monday.

### Hit With Coconut; May Die.

Waycross, Ga., Dec. 25.—An unknown negro assaulted and probably fatally injured Leo Joseph, a Greek fruit stand owner, in Waycross late last night. A fracture above the left eye rendered the Greek's condition is considered as being serious. No particulars as to how the fight came about have been secured.

## TWO DEAD, TWO WOUNDED,

## 50 ARRESTED XMAS DAY

Mont Adm. 12-26-11

Police Kept Very Busy Handling Negro Revellers Several Hours Yesterday

As a result of some Christmas celebrations, chiefly among the negroes of Montgomery, the police docket shows for Monday afternoon and night two negroes dead and two others seriously, perhaps fatally wounded, besides an even fifty cases docketed for such offenses as drunk, drunk and disorderly, resisting officers, concealed pistols and the like.

The dead are: Harriett Young, a negress, shot late Monday afternoon in a house with other negroes, in North Montgomery. Her death is claimed to have been the result of an accident. One report is to the effect that she shot herself while playing with a pistol and another is that she was shot, accidentally by Jeff Jacob, a small negro boy.

Riley Reese, alleged to have been shot by Mose Osborne, also a negro, in the left side of the head, with a shot gun, early in the night, on the Red Bridge road at a point known as "Dog alley" carried to St. Margaret's hospital where he is reported to have died later in the night. His assailant is still at large.

### The Seriously Wounded

The seriously wounded are: Willie Brown, stabbed through the lungs by about 1 o'clock, John Wash, killed Annie Grant when they quarreled early in the afternoon in the outskirts of the city on the Lower Wetumpka road. Both are negroes. Brown is not expected to live. His assailant escaped by taking to the woods and has not been apprehended.

James Hall was cut in the back of the head during a free for all fight in North Montgomery early in the night and may not live. It is alleged his assailant was Harvard Branson, who is still at large.

According to the police, Christmas was passed until Monday afternoon in good order as compared with previous years, and not until late in the afternoon was it that this condition seemed to give way almost suddenly and calls began to flood the Sergeant's office, that overtaken, for a time, the capacity of the department's regular force of men.

Throughout the holiday season Montgomery's usual reputation for peace and order among the white people has been fully sustained there not having been the occurrence of a single fight of any consequence very few drunks or arrests for other offenses, as shown by the police docket.

## BIG POLICE COURT IS

## CHRISTMAS AFTERMATH

Mont Adm. 12-28-11

Atlanta, Dec. 25.—Police Court was confronted to-day by 300 cases as the result of the holiday festivities. These arrests were made between Saturday afternoon and Tuesday morning and many of them were the result of shooting and cutting scrapes and accidents. There were approximately 100 injured of various sorts out of which the hospitals attended 63 cases, 14 white and 49 negroes. Three negroes are dead and several others are expected to die as the result of Christmas brawls brought about by cheap blind tiger liquor.

## NO FIREWORKS AND LITTLE

## WHISKEY IN TUSKEGEE, ALA.

As Result the Christmas Celebration in That City Was Quietest on Record

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 25.—This city will go on record as having celebrated in 1911 the quietest Christmas in its history. An ordinance passed some time ago prohibited the use of fireworks, thereby eliminating the noise that usually accompanied the celebration, and less whiskey drinking was in evidence than in years. But few arrests were made and there were for minor charges. Every one possessed the real Christmas spirit and enjoyed the holidays in a manner that was most creditable to the neighborhood.

### NEGRO IS KILLED.

Mont Adm. 12-26-11

CITRONELLE, ALA., Dec. 24.—At the self-defense, Bell McLaughlin was arrested, he being the cause of the trouble. All are negroes.